THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1873. NUMBER 13.

THE NEW SENATORS.

Hon. Richard J. Ogelsby, Hon. Louis V. Bogy, Hon. John B. Gorden, Hon. Augustus S. Merrimon, Hon. Stephen W. Dorsey, Hon. Simon B. Conover, Hon. John H. Mitchell.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1873.

Our New Senators.

On the fourth of March there were twenty-four vacancies in the United States Senate. Nine were filled by re-electing those who had formerly served, fourteen by the election of new Senators, and one, Louisiana, remains unfilled.

Hon. Richard J. Ogelsby, of Illinois, was born in Oldham county on the 25th of July, 1824, where he resided with his parents until his twelfth year, when he went to Illinois, where he has since made his home.

In 1844 he commenced reading law with Silas W. Robbins of Springfield, and was admitted to the bar in the following year. He practiced his profession until the outbreak of the Mexican war, when he entered the army as a private, but was immediately commissioned as Lieutenant, with which rank he served under Generals Scott and Taylor, participating in the battles of Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo. After the war closed he returned to the practice of law in Illinois. In 1849 he went to California and spent two years in the gold mines. From 1851 to 1856 he was again practicing law in Illinois, and in 1852 was one of the Presidential electors on the Scott ticket. In 1856-7 he made a tour of Europe. In 1858 he was nominated by the Republican Convention of his district for Congress, but was defeated by Hon. James C. Robinson.

In 1860 he was elected to the State Senate. At the end of the first session he resigned and accepted a commission as Colonel of the Eighth Illinois Infantry. He commanded a brigade on Grant's extreme right at the battle of Fort Donelson, and for meritorious conduct at that battle he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. At the battle of Corinth he was severely and it was supposed fatally wounded. After recovery he again took the field. In April, 1863, was promoted to a Major Generalship.

After repeated attempts to retire from the service in consequence of wounds, his resignation was finally accepted in May, 1864, on the same day upon which he received the Republican nomination for Governor.

Returning home, he entered vigorously into the campaign, and after a most spirited canvass, was elected by some thirty-one thousand majority.

At the close of his Gubernatorial term he returned to private life at Decatur, Illinois.

In May, 1872, he was again nominated for Governor, to which office he was elected by a majority of between forty-one and forty-two thousand. He was inaugurated Governor on the 13th of January, 1873. On the 22d he was elected to the U. S. Senate, receiving 119 votes against 86 for Hon. Lyman Trumbull, and on the 23d he resigned his commission as Governor to accept the new office.

Hon. Louis V. Bogy, of Missouri, was born in St. Genevie county in the State he now represents, April 9th, 1812. He attended a common school in his native village for a time, and at the age of thirteen, was sent to a little school kept by a Swiss a few miles from the town, which he attended for two years. At the age of fifteen years he was afflicted with white swelling, from the effects of which he is still a little lame.

After partial recovery and while still on crutches he went to a school in Perey county, Mo., kept by Catholic Priests of the Lazarus Order, where he remained for about five months.

When about seventeen years old, he obtained a situation as clerk in a "general store" in his native town at a salary of $200 per annum, one-half of which he agreed to receive in trade. Here he remained for a year, occupying his evenings in reading law by himself. He then went to Kaskaskia, Ill., and continued his study of law with Judge Nathaniel Pope.

When the Black Hawk war broke out, he enlisted as a private and served during the war, participating in the battles of Wisconsin Heights and Bull Auxt.

When the war closed he returned to Judge Pope's office and continued his studies. In 1833 he went to the University of Transylvania, at Lexington, Ky., to complete his studies, and in the spring of the next year he taught a country school, to raise funds to pay for his legal education.

In 1835 he returned to Missouri and commenced the practice of law at St. Louis.

In 1840-1 and 1854-5 he was a member of the State Legislature.

In 1847 he purchased an interest in the Pilot Knap Vion mines and the Iron Mountain Railroad, and in 1860 he owned one-half the stock of the former Company and was President of the latter.

He was at one time President of the Exchange Bank of St. Louis, and an active member of the Board of School Commissioners of that place.

In 1852 he was nominated by the Democrats, and took the field against Hon. Sam Caruthers, but was defeated by a majority of 1,500.

In 1863 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the St. Louis district. In 1866 he was appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs by Johnson, but the Senate refused to confirm him, and he went out of office shortly after the next succeeding session of Congress.

Last year he was elected as Alderman and President of the City Council of St. Louis. He was elected to the Senate in January as a Democrat over E. B. Henderson, receiving the entire Democratic vote, which comprised about two-thirds of the Legislature.

Hon. John B. Gordon, of Georgia, is a native of the State he now represents in the United States Senate. He was born in Upson county, on the 6th of February, 1832. He received his education at the University of Georgia, and graduated in 1852. After leaving college he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1855. In 1855 he embarked in an enterprise for developing the coal interest in northwestern Georgia, in which business he was engaged at the commencement of the war. He raised a company that became part of the army, along the Georgia and Alacama line, which was assigned to the Sixth Alabama Infantry, and upon the organization of the regiment was successively elected Major, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel.

His regiment joined Johnston's army of Northern Virginia (rebel) in May, 1861, and its commander served therein until the close of the war. At the battle of Antietam, Colonel Gordon received five wounds, two in his right leg, one through his left arm and through his left cheek. After this battle he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, and assigned to the command of the Georgia Brigade, formerly commanded by General Lowton, then Quartermaster General.

On the 12th of May, 1864, he led the celebrated charge at Spottsylvania Court House, and won the title of "the man of the 12th of May," and a promotion to the rank of Major General. From that time he commanded Stonewall Jackson's Division, and after the evacuation of Richmond and Petersburg he was in command of one wing of Lee's Army, General Longstreet commanding the other. Since the close of the war he has been engaged in various enterprises looking to the material interests of Georgia and the South.

In 1869, he was the Democratic candidate for Governor of his State, running against Bullock. He was elected to the United States Senate over Hon. A. H. Stephens, Benjamin H. Hill, Fielder and O. T. Akerman, receiving 112 out of 202 votes.

Hon. Augustus S. Merrimon, of North Carolina,

was born in Beneomb (now Transylvania) county, N. C., on the 15th day of September, 1839.

He is a self-educated man, having but limited means of schooling. While studying law he was admitted to the supreme bar of his State in 1852, and thereafter served, at various times, as County Attorney, in several counties.

In 1860 he was nominated by the Union Whigs for the Lower house of the State Legislature, to which office he was elected by a majority of twenty-six votes.

He took an active part with the Whigs in the Legislature of 1860-61, in opposition as secession, but when that failed, and the State undertook to secede, he went with his people and did what he could to preserve law and order in his State.

He was made solicitor of the Eighth Circuit Court, by the appointment of Judge French, and afterwards elected by the Legislature of 1861-62 to the same office, which he held during the continuance of the war.

At the close of the war he became a Conservative candidate for the Constitutional Convention, called under Johnson's reconstruction proclamation, but was beaten by 17 votes.

In 1868, the first Legislature organized in North Carolina after the war, elected him Judge of the Superior Court, which capacity he served until August, 1867, when he resigned rather than execute, while sitting as Civil Judge, General Sickles' military orders, regulating the proceedings of Courts, believing that to execute said orders would be a violation of the Constitution, and of his official obligation.

Under the Congressional reconstruction measure he was nominated by the Conservatives for Governor. He declined to run for that office, but accepted a nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court.

In 1871 he was one of the Conservative candidates at the Convention ticket, but was defeated with the rest of the Conservative ticket.

On the 20th of May, 1872, he was nominated by the Conservative Convention, at Greensboro, for Governor of the State.

His opponent—Caldwell—was declared elected by 1,900 majority, which Mr. Merrimon believes was obtained by "counting," and not by the actual vote.

He was elected to the United States Senate by a combination of the Republicans with some twenty Democrats, receiving 87 votes against 72 for Governor Vance. He will act with the Democratic Senators on party questions.

Hon. Stephen W. Dorsey, of Arkansas, is the youngest member of the Senate and the youngest ever admitted to a seat in that honorable body.

He was born in Benson, Rutland county, Vermont, February 28, 1841, received an academic education and left his native State at an early age and located in Oneida, Ohio, from which place he enlisted as a private in a battery of light artillery. After a short rendezvous in Camp Dennison, was sent to the Kentucky battle fields. He fought his first battle at Shiloh under General Grant, where as First Lieutenant he commanded two pieces of artillery.

His second battle was fought at Perryaville, under General Buell. At Stone River and Chickamauga he fought under General Rosecrans and was Inspector of Artillery on the staff of General Thomas.

At the battle of Mission Ridge he commanded a battery, and after the battle was promoted to a Captaincy.

In 1864 he was transferred to the army of the Potomac and assigned to the command of the first Ohio battery (6th army corps), and in that ever-memorable campaign under General Grant, was engaged in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and Petersburg He was in command of the historic "Fort Hell" in front of Petersburg during the siege, and participated actively in nearly all the engagements which closed the terrible drama, and which compelled the surrender at Appomattox Court Houses.

After the surrender he returned with his command to Toledo, Ohio, when he was appointed Colonel of the Ohio Artillery.

The war over, Col. Dorsey resigned this position and gave his attention to business pursuits, and in Sandusky, Ohio, organized the now well-known "Sandusky Tool Company," of which he was elected manager.

This company under his efficient management became, and is now, one of the largest and most successful of its kind in the country.

From the close of the war until 1870, Colonel Dorsey took a leading and prominent part in the politics of Ohio, identifying himself with the Radical Republicans of the times, and was frequently tendered positions of honor and profit, which he invariably peremptorily declined.

He was Chairman of the Congressional and County Central Committees for several years, and in that capacity rendered most important and valuable service.

Early in January, 1870, (on the same day that he was re-elected manager of the Sandusky Coal Company), he was, without his solicitation or knowledge, elected President of the Arkansas Central Railway Company, which he accepted, and at once proceeded to his new field of labor in Arkansas, where he took a superficial view of the situation from a financial and interual improvement, as well as political stand-point.

At that time not one hundred miles of railroad had been completed within the limits of the entire State. "Arkansas Central Railway Company" had a charter to build and equip a road from Helena, on the Mississippi river, to Little Rock, the Capital of the State, with the branch to Pine Bluff, a distance (including the branch) of one hundred and fifty miles; but no money or anything else available, to build, equip or operate it with. Nothing whatever of a practical nature had been done, save a partial preliminary survey.

The political situation was anything but encouraging—strife, turmoil and confusion. The people on the very verge of civil war. The financial condition was, if possible, even worse. The State was without credit; her funded bond debt had a "call" only at the stock boards of the country, but no "takers." Not a dollar could be realized either by sale or hypothecation. The State Board of Railroad Commissioners had awarded $15,000 per mile in bonds of the State for the entire line of the "Central," but as the company had to make a "proving" of the line of seventy miles and negotiated them, this "award" at that time as a matter of fact was equivalent to just nothing at all. It was with these surroundings that Col. Dorsey took hold to bring "order out of chaos" and achieve a success where disaster seemed almost certain. His own resources were promptly brought into action. He contributed largely out of his private means and induced a number of his financial friends to follow his example.

He visited the main centres of this country and Europe, and by his active, persevering energy and indomitable will, the bonds of Arkansas have now a very positive value.

The other portion of the line is under way and will be completed within the present year. In the politics of Arkansas, Colonel Dorsey has taken an active and prominent part, and was always against that class of "carpet baggers" who had everything to make and nothing to lose.

In the Republican State Convention of 1872 he was a ruling spirit, and accomplished more perhaps than any other individual to secure the nomination of the present Governor (Baxter).

He insisted in that convention on the nomination of men of integrity and brains, as against incompetency and bummers, and his "New departure" ideas prevailed. It was on that issue the canvass was made and the victory won. Colonel Dorsey was a member of the State Central Committee and aided very "materially" to the success of the party.

He declined a very unanimous nomination for Congress tendered him by the Republicans of the First district.

His election to the Senate of the United States is a complete triumph of his "new departure" ideas, and the natural out-growth of the crop sown in the canvass of 1872. He received the vote of every Republican and two-thirds of the Democratic vote. He took his seat March 4, 1873, and his term will expire March 4, 1879.

Hon. Simon B. Conover, of Florida, was born in Middlesex county, N. J., September 23, 1840. Having obtained a liberal preliminary education in his native State, he entered the University of Nashville, and graduated from the Medical Department in 1863.

Soon after receiving his diploma he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon in the Army of the Cumberland, and was stationed at Nashville. After repeated promotions he was ordered to Lake City, Florida, in 1866, and soon after resigned his commission.

He was elected a member of the State Constitutional Convention, under the reconstruction acts, and took an active part in the succeeding State campaign, which resulted in the election of Governor Reed. In return for party services he was appointed by Governor Reed State Treasurer. He was a member of the Chicago Convention of '68, and was appointed a member of the National Republican Committee, serving four years. He was also a member of the Republican Executive Committee of his State.

While acting as State Treasurer, and a committee to investigate the affairs of the Treasurer's office, with a view to impeaching Conover. Since that time several other committees have been appointed for a similar purpose, but the investigating scheme is about played out.

At the expiration of his term as State Treasurer, he was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature by the Republicans of Leon county, and was elected Speaker of the House, to which office he was serving at the time of his election.

He was elected to the United States Senate after six days' balloting, on the thirteenth ballot, receiving 43 votes against 21 for J. D. Westcott; 5 for W. J. Keyser, and one each for McFord and Frank Baltzell.

Hon. John H. Mitchell of Oregon was born in Washington county, Penn., June 22, 1835. He received a public school education and instructions by private tutors. He studied law and in 1857 was admitted to the bar of Pennsylvania.

In 1860 he went to California and in July of the same year to Portland, Oregon, where he has resided ever since, and engaged in the active practice of his profession as a lawyer.

In June 1871, he was elected City Attorney of the city of Rutland and served the full term, one year.

In June, 1862, he was elected to the State Senate for four years; the first two he served as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and the last two as President of the Senate.

In 1866 he was a prominent Republican candidate for the U. S. Senate, but was defeated by one vote only.

In 1867 he was chosen Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the Medical Department of Wilmouth University at Salem, Oregon, in which capacity he served four years, when he resigned on account of the press of his professional business.

In 1865 he was commissioned by the Governor of Oregon, Lieutenant Colonel of the Oregon Militia. For the past three years he has been acting as attorney for the Oregon & California Railroad Company, at a salary of $10,000 per year in gold. He was a Republican candidate for the U. S. Senate before the Oregon Legislature in September last. The Legislature was composed of forty-three Republicans and twenty-eight Democrats. He received the caucus nomination on the first ballot, receiving twenty-eight votes out of the forty-three Republicans, the eight Republicans refusing to go into caucus, and sought to form a coalition with the Democrats. The caucus nomination was made unanimous by the thirty-five who went into caucus (one less than a quorum elected), and on September 28, 1872, he was elected, receiving forty-one Republican votes; fourteen Democrats voted for his competitor, Mr. Corbett, two Republicans voted blank, and the remaining Democrats were scattering.

Are we Moral Cowards!

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

I do not see why putting the name of God in our Constitution would make us any better or any worse as a nation, nor do I see why we should be afraid of offending the infidel or the hand and the Jew on the other, for we do not profess to be anything but a Christian people, living for Christian ideas, and with the determination to carry out Christian ethics. It will make no difference to God whether we acknowledge Him or not in our Constitution, but it will make a great deal of difference to us. God only professes their willingness to have another talk. It will be some time before the commission can be assembled, and in the meantime the troops will be put in positions that cover as far as possible all points of egress from the Lava Beds. I think that a system of gradual compression, with an exhibition of the force that can be used against them, if the commission should again fail, will satisfy them of the hopelessness of any further resistance, and give the peace party sufficient strength to control the whole band. Time is becoming of the greatest importance, as the melting of the snow will soon enable them to live in the mountains. This will greatly increase the difficulties we have to contend with, as they will then break up into small parties and can more readily make their escape from their present location.

EDWARD R. S. CANBY,
Brigadier General Commanding.

[By courier from Yreka.]

Virginia's School Report.

The second annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Virginia, for 1872, has just been forwarded to the Commissioner of Education. It affords the most reliable and complete collection of educational statistics ever made in the State.

The number of high schools maintained in the State during the year was 187, attended by 7,701 pupils, many of whom will shortly enter colleges. The number of public schools in the State is 2,788 white, and 907 colored; total, 3,695; number of pupils, 119,641 white, and 46,736 colored; total, 166,377. The number of teachers is, whites, males, 2,346, females, 1,147; colored, males, 223, females, 136. The average salaries are: for males, $30.58 per month, for females, $28.23.

Terrestial Magnetism.

It is well known that the direction of the magnetic needle is not the same at all points on the earth, or in other words, it varies from the true north, and that this variation is not the same at all times.

From a table recently received at the Smithsonian Institute it appears that in 1550 the needle at the Paris Conservatory pointed 8 degrees east of the true north. In 1580 it was 11 degrees and 30 minutes east. From that time until 1666 it constantly approached the true point, and in the latter year pointed direct north. It then crossed the meridian and gradually increased its western variations until about 1814, when it was 22 degrees and 34 minutes west. From that time until the present the variation has constantly declined, and in 1871 it was at 17 degrees 56 minutes west and still approaching the true north.

THE CAPITAL.

The Brigantine Celeste Found.

THE CAPTAIN, WIFE AND CHILD MURDERED.

NAVAL OFFICERS TO BE RELIEVED FROM DUTY.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER TO ARMY OFFICERS.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1873.

The Brigantine Celeste.

By direction of H. B. M., the Earl of Granville has transmitted to Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister, an account of the arrest of an American brigantine, the Celeste, at sea, in good condition, and not a living soul on board. This is accompanied by the evidence of those who shared in her arrest, the whole of which has been turned over to the Secretary of State, and by him to the Secretary of the Treasury, who will take such action as may be deemed necessary in the case. The following are the particulars of the apparently brutal affair:

A vessel supposed to be the American brigantine Mary Celeste, was towed into Port Gibraltar on the 13th December last, by part of the crew of the British vessel Del Gratia, bound from New York to Gibraltar for orders, who found her on the 5th of December, in Lat. 38 deg. 20 min. N., Long. 19 deg. 19 min. W. 3 P. M., totally abandoned and derelict, the log indicating that she was bound from New York to Genoa. A survey of the vessel was made on the 23d of December, which showed that both bows of the vessel had been recently cut by a sharp instrument, but that she was thoroughly sound, staunch, and in every way sea worthy; that she was well provisioned and that she had encountered no seriously heavy weather; and that no appearance of fire or explosion, or alarm of fire, or other assignable cause of abandonment was discoverable. A sword, however, was found, which appeared to exhibit traces of blood and to have been wiped before being returned into the scabbard.

On examining the starboard tep gallant sails marks were discovered apparently of blood, and a mark of a blow of a sharp axe. Below the forehatch a barrel ostensibly of alcohol appeared to have been tampered with. The vessel's register, manifest and bills of lading have not been found. Neither has any sextant or chronometer been found.

On the other hand, almost the whole personal effects of the master (and wife and child apparently) and crew were found in good order and condition. They are of considerable value. In the captain's cabin were all surroundings of a home, books of music, and others, mostly of a religious tendency. Gold lockets and other trinkets and jewelry, and female attire of a superior description were in the ladies' boxes.

The working chart and ship's logs were also found in the waist of the vessel. Both were complete up to noon of the 24th of November. Since then eight weeks had elapsed, and nothing whatever had been heard of the master or crew or the unhappy lady and child.

Frederick Sally Flood, Jr., Esq., Advocate General and Proctor for the Queen, in her office of Admiralty, &c., Attorney General for Gibraltar, proposed to move the Board of Trade to take such action as they may think fit to discover, if possible, the fate of the master, his wife and child and the crew. The Attorney's belief is that the crew got at the alcohol, and, in a fury of drunkenness, murdered the master, whose name was Briggs, his wife and child, and the chief mate; that they then left the ship in the boats of the vessel, with the view of giving it the appearance of having struck on rocks or suffered from a collision. It is also believed the crew did, sometime between the 25th of November and the 5th of December, escaped on board some vessel bound for some North or South American port or the West Indies.

An Important Army Order.

The following is the army order which has been issued by the Secretary of War, referred to in our dispatches yesterday. It strikes at an evil that has been observed here. The regular army lobby is recognized as a regular institution at the Capitol, and this order is the first serious effort to break it up:

"The practice—which has prevailed to a considerable extent—of army officers visiting and remaining at the seat of government during the sessions of Congress, with the view of influencing legislation upon subjects affecting the whole army, and which have been or can be brought properly to the attention of Congress only by the President, the Secretary of War, or the General of the army, has become a serious evil, highly detrimental to the public service and disrespectful to superior authority. Such action on the part of army officers not only consumes time, but is a task upon the time of members of Congress, causing them embarrassment and hindering necessary legislation—of which they frequently complain—and injures the army in public opinion. The advantages, if any, to the individual cannot counteract the disadvantages to the service. It is therefore ordered:

I. That no officer, either active or retired, shall, directly or indirectly, without being called upon by proper authority, solicit, suggest or recommend action by members of Congress for or against military affairs. The foregoing is not intended to prevent officers from submitting or expounding a measure before Congress which may have received the favor or sanction of the President, Secretary of War or General of the Army. The experience of officers when so used is and will be viewed as valuable.

II. All petitions to Congress by officers, relative to subjects of a military character, will be forwarded through the General of the Army and Secretary of War for their action and transmittal.

III. An officer visiting the seat of Government *during a Congressional session* will, upon his arrival, register his name at the Adjutant General's office, as now required, and, in addition, address a letter to the Adjutant General of the Army, reciting the purpose of and time that will be embraced by his visit, and the authority under which he is absent from his command or station. The purpose or object, so recited, will be the strict guide of the officer during his stay."

Resignation of Senator Caldwell.

The Vice President laid before the Senate the following letter:

Washington, March 24, 1873.—Hon. Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States—Sir: I do hereby very respectfully notify you, and through you the Senate of the United States, that I have resigned and do resign my seat in that body as a Senator from the State of Kansas, and that I have forwarded by mail, postage prepaid, addressed to the chief executive officer of that State, at Topeka, Ks., a resignation in the following form, to wit:

"United States Senate Chamber, March 24, 1873.—His Excellency, the Governor of Kansas, Topeka, Kansas.—Sir: I do respectfully tender you my resignation as a Senator of the United States from the State of Kansas, to take effect immediately.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
"ALEXANDER CALDWELL."

I have also delivered in person to Hon. Thos. A. Osborne, Governor of Kansas, now in this city, a duplicate of the paper forwarded, whose acknowledgment of the receipt thereof is herewith enclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
[Signed] ALEXANDER CALDWELL.

"Willard's Hotel, Washington March 24, 1873.—To Hon. A. Caldwell, Washington, D. C.—Sir: I hereby acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day resigning your seat in the Senate of the United States as a Senator from the State of Kansas.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
"THOMAS A. OSBORNE,
"Governor of Kansas."

The Modoc War.

The following was received to-day:

Van Bremer's Ranche, Oct., March 16.—To General W. T. Sherman, Washington.—The squaw sent into the Modoc camp returned yesterday. The excuse made by the Indians for not keeping their appointments is that at the last moment their hearts failed them, and they could not bring themselves to the point of abandoning their old homes and going to a distant country. They are evidently not now in a disposition favorable to any agreement. Though they profess their willingness to have another talk. It will be some time before the commission can be assembled, and in the meantime the troops will be put in positions that cover as far as possible all points of egress from the Lava Beds. I think that a system of gradual compression, with an exhibition of the force that can be used against them, if the commission should again fail, will satisfy them of the hopelessness of any further resistance, and give the peace party sufficient strength to control the whole band. Time is becoming of the greatest importance, as the melting of the snow will soon enable them to live in the mountains. This will greatly increase the difficulties we have to contend with, as they will then break up into small parties and can more readily make their escape from their present location.

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Claims of Deceased 1812 Soldiers.

Under the provisions of the act of Congress last passed, the heirs of deceased soldiers who have died since the filing of their claims for pension under the act of February 14, 1871, are entitled to the accrued pension, as follows: First, to the widow if there be no widow, then to the person who bore the expenses of the last illness and burial of the deceased soldier, as much as will reimburse him (or her) for the outlay thus incurred. Widows married prior to the treaty of peace, war of 1812, to the soldier, are entitled in their own right to the full pension.

Applications for Pensions.

The Commissioner of Pensions has just issued a circular embracing the following provisions: "You are advised that an act approved March 3, 1873, provides that the Commissioner of Pensions may accept declarations in claims under the act of February 14, 1871, made before any officer duly authorized to administer oaths for general purposes, when the applicants, by reason of infirmity of age, are unable to travel; and that it has been decided that an affidavit of a practicing physician (the magistrate certifying to his good standing) will be required to show the physical condition of each person claiming the benefit of this provision."

A Big Fish.

Among the recent additions to the collections of the Smithsonian Institution, is a gigantic fish known as the black groper, which was caught in the St. John's river, Florida, and sent to Messrs. Middleton, Carmen & Co., of New York, who kindly presented it to the National Museum. It is stuffed and mounted, and is in good condition. It weighs about 750 pounds; its length was nearly eight feet, and its largest circumference nine feet. A cast will be made of it, which will be exhibited in due season, and a preparation will be made of the skeleton.

Carl Schurz's Veracity Called into Question.

Senator Schurz has recently spoken several times bitterly of the use of money by the Republican party at elections. This morning's *Chronicle* states it has information from reliable sources that the files of the Republican Central Committee at Indianapolis contain a receipt under the signature of Carl Schurz for a bundle and fifty dollars paid him before he deserted Republicanism for delivering one speech, and twenty-five dollars for a response to a serenade on the evening of the same day.

Bounties.

The Bounty laws passed at the present session of Congress, the one extending an old bounty law, and the other placing colored soldiers equal with whites in relation to bounties, having been officially communicated to the office of the Second Auditor, the work which these laws entail was commenced yesterday. The second law will necessitate a large amount of work and an immense correspondence, and will occupy the attention of the office for a long time, although it has been taken up in earnest and will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

Small Postoffices.

The following postmasters were appointed yesterday among others: Thos. J. Hawkins, at Roadstown, Cumberland county, N. J., at a salary of $92; Jas. F. Johnson, at Island Creek, Jefferson county, Ohio, salary $13; Henry H. Elson, at Crittenden, Erie county, N. Y., salary $74; Wm. Williams, at East Martinsburg, Lewis county, N. Y., salary $12; Jason A. Mc-Neil, at Irondale, Dutchess county, N. Y., salary $12; Fielden Deaning, at Carson, Boon county, Ind., salary $12.

Quaker Schools.

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Registers of Land Office—Wm. A. Fellows, Duluth, Minnesota, and John P. Owens, Taylor's Falls, Minnesota.

Postmasters—Jerome A. Fee, Adrian, Michigan; Mrs. Ella Watson, Jefferson City, Missouri, and Elizabeth I. Vanlew, Richmond, Va.

Emancipation in Porto Rico.

Secretary Fish to-day received the following dispatch, da ted Madrid 22:

The immediate emancipation law for Porto Rico passed to-night unanimously. There was great enthusiasm in the Assembly.

[Signed] SICKLES.

More Refusals.

Messrs. Upson and Monroe, of Ohio, and Hawley, of Connecticut, refuse to receive the increased compensation voted to members of Congress during the closing hours of last session.

Mr. Esty, of the Seventh Massachusetts District, has presented his extra pay to the State Normal School at Farmingham.

A New York member, who requests that his name be not mentioned, has sent to the Treasury $4,700 in Government bonds purchased with his increase. They will be credited to the Conscience fund.

DIAMOND.

THE BEAVER FALLS CONTROVERSY.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

BEAVER FALLS, March 22, 1873.

The GAZETTE of the 18th inst., published a letter from our place signed "Junius," to which we would request you to insert the following reply: We hardly deem it necessary to take any special notice of it. But the contents, however, being so far from the truth, may render it advisable in justice to our citizens to publicly contradict it.

It is not our purpose to be understood as wishing to discuss the propriety of the employment of Chinamen in detriment to white labor. We have the assurance of the other manufacturers located here that they do not intend giving employment to Coolies.

So we are narrowed down to its consideration as we find it in the Beaver Falls Cutlery Company. The circumstances under which they employed Chinamen have been frequently published, and the citizens here are familiar with them. In consequence, we do justify the Harmony Society in their answer, and recognize the right of the Cutlery Company to legally manage their business to suit themselves, and the threatened agitation in foolish scribbling for publication under fictitious names are just so many empty bubbles.

The troublesome point with "Junius" and such as agree with him, seems to be that there was an answer made to the reply of the Harmony Society respecting Chinese labor in the cutlery works, and that it was signed by 177 of the citizens of Beaver Falls, in response to the same.

The guarantee that 125 to 150 would gladly take off their names has its origin within his own imagination. He clearly shows his ignorance of who the signers were when he claims that 100 or more signed from Brighton and vicinity, (which I assert is positively false).

There were about 6 signers from New Brighton who requested that their names be added as they were property holders in that place.

Junius says: "Uncle Dan'l would say that quite a number of citizens called to sign the paper when they regretted to learn that it had been sent to the Harmony Society.

Is it true that 100 or more signed it not knowing what it was, or intended for, or by false pretense, is simply an insult to the signers. The parties signing the paper fully understood what they were doing, and are capable of seeing through more than one matter than he is confined to.

And as regards merchants he says we have twenty odd in business here; out of this number five signed it. In contradiction to this assertion I positively assert that eighteen signed it.

Another display of ignorance is speaking of three hundred employees of the File works, only three signed it; they employ not over one hundred and fifty men, boys and girls—and the number signing it, will considerably exceed three. It is considerable unanimity in Junius' blunders.

As regards the last meeting held in Beaver Falls being "as large and orderly as any one held, &c.," we feel disposed to contradict it, as we do not consider the majority of them were especially large or noted for good order. The house crowded, aisles full, would sound large, but the hall is not as large as the City Hall of Pittsburgh, though, and further on we see a big poster for the last meeting called for a county convention, and here is where Junius finds his New Brighton and vicinity citizens in this our crowded 8 by 10 hall.

The principal speaker of the evening being a resident of an adjoining town, and as we are informed a spiritualist believing in the transmigration of the soul after death into sour mountains. His wife greatly increase the difficulties we have to contend with, as they will then break up into small parties and can more readily make their escape from their present location.

EDWARD R. S. CANBY,
Brigadier General Commanding.

[By courier from Yreka.]

Virginia's School Report.

The second annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Virginia, for 1872, has just been forwarded to the Commissioner of Education. It affords the most reliable and complete collection of educational statistics ever made in the State.

The number of high schools maintained in the State during the year was 187, attended by 7,701 pupils, many of whom will shortly enter colleges. The number of public schools in the State is 2,788 white, and 907 colored; total, 3,695; number of pupils, 119,641 white, and 46,736 colored; total, 166,377. The number of teachers is, whites, males, 2,346, females, 1,147; colored, males, 223, females, 136. The average salaries are: for males, $30.58 per month, for females, $28.23.

Terrestial Magnetism.

It is well known that the direction of the magnetic needle is not the same at all points on the earth, or in other words, it varies from the true north, and that this variation is not the same at all times.

From a table recently received at the Smithsonian Institute it appears that in 1550 the needle at the Paris Conservatory pointed 8 degrees east of the true north. In 1580 it was 11 degrees and 30 minutes east. From that time until 1666 it constantly approached the true point, and in the latter year pointed direct north. It then crossed the meridian and gradually increased its western variations until about 1814, when it was 22 degrees and 34 minutes west. From that time until the present the variation has constantly declined, and in 1871 it was at 17 degrees 56 minutes west and still approaching the true north.

Claims of Deceased 1812 Soldiers.

Under the provisions of the act of Congress last passed, the heirs of deceased soldiers who have died since the filing of their claims for pension under the act of February 14, 1871, are entitled to the accrued pension, as follows: First, to the widow if there be no widow, then to the person who bore the expenses of the last illness and burial of the deceased soldier, as much as will reimburse him (or her) for the outlay thus incurred. Widows married prior to the treaty of peace, war of 1812, to the soldier, are entitled in their own right to the full pension.

Applications for Pensions.

The Commissioner of Pensions has just issued a circular embracing the following provisions: "You are advised that an act approved March 3, 1873, provides that the Commissioner of Pensions may accept declarations in claims under the act of February 14, 1871, made before any officer duly authorized to administer oaths for general purposes, when the applicants, by reason of infirmity of age, are unable to travel; and that it has been decided that an affidavit of a practicing physician (the magistrate certifying to his good standing) will be required to show the physical condition of each person claiming the benefit of this provision."

A Big Fish.

Among the recent additions to the collections of the Smithsonian Institution, is a gigantic fish known as the black groper, which was caught in the St. John's river, Florida, and sent to Messrs. Middleton, Carmen & Co., of New York, who kindly presented it to the National Museum. It is stuffed and mounted, and is in good condition. It weighs about 750 pounds; its length was nearly eight feet, and its largest circumference nine feet. A cast will be made of it, which will be exhibited in due season, and a preparation will be made of the skeleton.

Carl Schurz's Veracity Called into Question.

Senator Schurz has recently spoken several times bitterly of the use of money by the Republican party at elections. This morning's *Chronicle* states it has information from reliable sources that the files of the Republican Central Committee at Indianapolis contain a receipt under the signature of Carl Schurz for a bundle and fifty dollars paid him before he deserted Republicanism for delivering one speech, and twenty-five dollars for a response to a serenade on the evening of the same day.

Bounties.

The Bounty laws passed at the present session of Congress, the one extending an old bounty law, and the other placing colored soldiers equal with whites in relation to bounties, having been officially communicated to the office of the Second Auditor, the work which these laws entail was commenced yesterday. The second law will necessitate a large amount of work and an immense correspondence, and will occupy the attention of the office for a long time, although it has been taken up in earnest and will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

Small Postoffices.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1873. VOL. LXXXVIII.—NO. 76.

FIRST EDITION.

THE CAPITAL.

An Internal Revenue Law Inoperative.

JAPANESE HISTORY.

The Case of the Steamer Meteor.

THE REVENUE FROM TOBACCO.

Meeting of Senate Committee on Levees of the Mississippi.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

British Vessels not Exempted from the Tonnage Tax.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1873.

Japanese History.

Minister Mori, the Japanese Minister, who sailed a few days ago for his native country, left in the hands of General Eaton, Commissioner of Education, a short sketch of the history of that remarkable people, from the earliest authentic records. He divides the history of Japan into four grand eras; first, the age of Kamis or spirits; second, the age of Oshee, or government of the kings; third, Hashir, the government of the Sidio Guns, or regular rulers, and fourth and last, the age of Oshei-ish-in, or restoration of the government of the kings. There is nothing curious in the age of spirits, but the language. It is similar in structure to the modern Japanese, though differing in expression and manner of pronunciation, which renders it very difficult of acquirement. Its origin, like that of the Japanese people, is unknown. The record of Kozikl is the oldest, being 1,160 year-old. This represents the creation as in evolution, and divided into three distinct genealogies: First, that of the celestial beings; second, that of spiritual beings, and lastly, material ones. The celestials consist of five Kamis, and begin with Ame-no-minaka-nushi, or master of the universe. The second and third Kamis are related to each other, and represent male and female elements. The remaining two are of no special importance, but each of the celestials appear to have been self-created, and to have controlled their own existence. The name of the place of their abode was Takoma-no-hara, or high region; its records of their creation or destruction exist. It is seen by this that the Japanese theory of creation is just the reverse of Darwin and others. Altogether it is a strange account, and to the Latin races an incomprehensible history.

Alleged Violation of the Neutrality Laws —The Case of the Steamer Meteor.

The suit of Robert B. Forbes, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Leonard W. Jerome, and others, pending in the U. S. Court of Claims, referred there by act of Congress, will come up for argument next week. The parties claim $180,000 as damages alleged to be due by reason of the detention of the steamer Meteor by the United States, in the harbor of New York. It appears she was built by the owners with the view to capturing the Alabama, but being too late in her construction, an effort was made to sell her to the Government of Chili, which about the same time was engaged in hostilities with Spain. The vessel was seized by the United States for a violation of the neutrality laws and a decree made against her by Judge Betts, U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, but the decree was reversed on an appeal by Judge Wilson, of the Circuit Court, who held that the negotiations for the sale of the Meteor to Chili had been broken off and never carried out. The claimants then went to Congress for damages, which they alleged they sustained during the period the vessel was under seizure by the United States, and Congress then threw the case into the Court of Claims.

Hon. W. E. Chandler will open the case for the claimants, and Hon. Wm. Michael, Assistant Attorney General, will appear on behalf of the Government.

An Internal Revenue Law Inoperative.

The law to punish those violators of the Internal Revenue tax laws who defraud the Government out of its taxes is so stringent as to defeat itself. Juries are not willing to convict and Judges hesitate to impose the penalty prescribed under it, which is $5,000 fine and six months imprisonment. Any attempt to evade the tax, even if it does not amount to over twenty-five dollars, subjects the offender to the above penalty. The law is unequal and inoperative, and the Internal Revenue Bureau is in favor of so modifying this section that juries can convict and the offenders punished under it, as well as render it such as can be enforced by the Bureau. This cannot be done, however, until Congress brings it about, therefore compromise cases must be the rule between the Bureau and offenders until that time.

Collecting Too Many Fees.

The Secretary of the Treasury advises collectors and other custom officers, by circulars, that the Department has discovered that, in some districts, fees in excess of those prescribed by law are exacted for certificates to invoices, and informs them that a fee of 20 cents only should be charged for the certificate to an original invoice presented by the merchant, and that no fee should be received for a certificate to the duplicate invoice forwarded to the collector as a modification of the original document.

Compromise Cases.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has quite a number of compromise cases before it, and they are disposed of as fast as possible. None of these involve an amount of money of any magnitude, more of the cases being under fifty dollars then over five thousand dollars.

In settlement the Government secures its tax due in each case and fines the offender fifty dollars.

Philadelphia's New District Attorney.

Hon. Wm. Marshall, Assistant Attorney General, is finishing up the work started under his supervision, and will leave Washington on the 4th prox., for the purpose of entering upon his duties on the following day as District Attorney for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, to which position he was recently appointed by the President.

A Curious Document.

Minister Mori has presented the Bureau of Education with a copy of the late decree of the Mikado of Japan, concerning education. It is written in Japanese characters, and upon the finest paper produced in the country. The signmanual of the Mikado is affixed to it.

National Educational Association.

Extensive preparations are being made for this Association, which will be held in Elmira, N. Y., during the summer. A large collection of distinguished teachers and instructors from all parts of the country will be present, and the committee who have it in charge will endeavor to make it more successful than the one held last year.

The U. S. Court of Claims.

The United States Court of Claims, will prolong their session into the coming summer. One of its Judges, Mr. Nott, has been somewhat indisposed this session so as to be unable to be in constant attendance, and many cases have remained non-prosecuted by the Government on account of its desire to try them before a full bench. DIAMOND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1873.

British Vessels not Exempted from the Tonnage Tax.

The Secretary of the Treasury has informed the agents of the various British lines of steamers running to this country that the treaties between Great Britain and the United States do not support their claims for the exemption of their vessels from the tax on tonnage imposed by law.

Weather Probabilities.

The storm centre in Wisconsin moves to-night northeast, and on Saturday eastward over Canada; southerly winds, veering to brisk southwest, over the lower lakes and Ohio valley, with continued rain, clearing away in the latter region during Saturday morning; fresh to high northwest winds will prevail over the upper lakes and lower Missouri valley; south and west winds, with cloudy weather, will prevail in the eastern Gulf States, and westerly winds, with clearing weather, in the southwest; for the south Atlantic States, easterly winds, with clouds and rain; for the middle Atlantic coast, southerly winds, backing to northeast, with threatening weather and possibly rain; for New York and New England, south and east winds, with threatening and rainy weather. Cautionary signals are ordered for Wilmington, Norfolk and Cape May.

Meeting of Senate Committee on Levees of the Mississippi River.

The Senate Committee on Levees of the Mississippi River, at a meeting held here yesterday, took measures for obtaining specific information upon that subject through correspondence and otherwise, and will during the recess of Congress make personal examination of that river and the general interests connected with it. The committee consists of Senators Alcorn, chairman, Clayton, West, Schurz and Gordon. The committee will prosecute the inquiry diligently, and at the next session will urge that the General Government will take charge of the levee system as a matter of great National concern.

Number of Persons Assessed for Income Tax.

An official statement shows that the number of persons in the United States who were assessed for income tax during the years 1871 and 1872, under the act of July 14, 1870, was 74,755 and 74,337 respectively.

Ku-Klux Pardoned.

Allison Hays and A. J. Martin, convicted of Ku Klux outrages in South Carolina, have been pardoned by the President.

Southern Claims.

The Third Auditor has stated and reported to the Second Comptroller over seven hundred Southern claims which have been awarded. Only about one hundred and fifty now remain.

Legal Tenders Outstanding.

The legal tenders outstanding amount to $358,429,912.

The Constitutional Convention.

REPORT ON THE DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

The Text of the Report in Full.

THE IMPORTANT CHANGES RECOMMENDED.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27, 1873.

The Convention reassembled at ten o'clock, and after the transaction of some routine business,

Mr. Bowman offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the Chief Clerk to draw warrants for the payment of the officers and employes of the Convention.

Mr. Birdsall offered a resolution directing the Committee on accounts to ascertain the cost of printing the debates, so as to have them on the morning of the day after they occurred, and to rescind the contract with State Printer Singerly, for the reason that he had failed to do the work in time. No action taken.

Declaration of Rights.

The following was reported by Mr. MacConnell:

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, recognizing the sovereignty of God, and humbly invoking his guidance in our future destiny, ordain and establish this Constitution for its government.

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

That the great and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and unalterably established, we declare that—

SECTION 1. All men are born equally free and independent and have certain inherent and indefeasible rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness.

SEC. 2. That all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness. For the advancement of these ends they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their government in such manner as they may think proper.

SEC. 3. That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship the Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; that no man can of right be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry, against his consent; no human authority can in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience, and no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship.

SEC. 4. That no person who acknowledges the being of God, and a future state of rewards and punishments, shall, on account of his religious sentiments, be disqualified to hold any office or place of profit or trust under this Commonwealth.

SEC. 5. That elections shall be free and equal, and no power—civil or military—shall at any time interfere with the free exercise of the right of suffrage.

SEC. 6. That trial by jury shall be as heretofore, and the right thereof remain inviolate.

SEC. 7. That the printing press shall be free to every body who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the Legislature or any branch of the Government, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of the right and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for the publications of papers investigating the official conduct of officers or men in public capacities, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence, and in all indictments for libels the jury shall have a right to determine the law and the facts under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

SEC. 8. That the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and professions from unreasonable searches and seizures, and that no warrant to search any place or to seize any person or things shall issue without describing them as nearly as may be, without probable cause supported by oath or affirmation subscribed to by the affiant.

SEC. 9. That in all criminal prosecutions the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and his counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to meet the witnesses face to face, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and in prosecution by indictment or information a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage. He cannot be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor can he be deprived of his life, liberty or property, unless by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land.

SEC. 10. That no person shall for any indictable offence be proceeded against criminally by information except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court for oppression or misdemeanor in office. No person shall for the same offence be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall any man's property be taken or applied for public use without the consent of his representatives, and without the necessity for such taking being first ascertained by a jury, and without just compensation being made. The fee simple of land so taken and applied shall remain in the owner, subject to the use for which it was taken.

SEC. 11. That all courts shall be open, and every man for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation shall have remedy by the due course of law and right and justice administered without sale, denial or delay. Suits may be brought against the Commonwealth in such manner, in such courts and in such cases as the Legislature may by law direct, and that no law shall limit the amount of damages recoverable, and where an injury caused by negligence or misconduct results in death the action shall survive.

SEC. 12. That no power of suspending laws shall be exercised, unless by the Legislature or its authority.

SEC. 13. That excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishment inflicted.

SEC. 14. That all prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offense, when the proof is evident or presumption great, and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

SEC. 15. That no commission of Oyer and Terminer, or jail delivery, shall be issued.

SEC. 16. That the person of a debtor, where there is not strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditors in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 18. That no *ex post facto*, nor any law impairing contracts or making unlawful any grant of special privileges or immunities, shall be passed.

SEC. 18. That no person shall be attainted of treason or felony by the Legislature.

SEC. 19. That no attainder shall work corruption of blood, nor, except during the life of the offender, forfeiture of the estate to the Commonwealth; that the estates of such persons as shall destroy their own lives, shall descend or vest as in cases of natural death, and if any person shall be killed by casualty there shall be no forfeiture by reason thereof.

SEC. 20. That the citizens have a right, in a peaceable manner, to assemble together for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances, or other proper purposes, by petition, address, or remonstrance.

SEC. 21. That the right of the citizens to bear arms in defence of themselves and the State shall not be questioned.

SEC. 22. That the standing army shall, in time of peace, be kept up without the consent of the Legislature, and the military shall, in all cases, and at all times be in strict subordination to the civil power.

SEC. 23. That no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

SEC. 24. That the Legislature shall not grant any title of nobility or hereditary distinction, nor create any office, the appointment to which shall be for a longer term than during good behavior.

SEC. 25. That emigration from the State shall not be prohibited.

SEC. 26. To guard against transgressions of the high powers which we have delegated, we declare that everything in this article is excepted out of the general powers of government, and shall forever remain inviolate.

Report on Legislature.

Mr. MacVeagh (Dauphin) presented the report of the Committee on Legislature, which has been referred back to the Committee, and stated that there had been some amendments made. He moved that it be printed and laid on the desks of the members, which was agreed to.

Another Broken Rail.

FORT HOPE, ONT., March 28.—An accident occurred to the mail train on the Midland railway. As the train approached Orilla the rear car broke the coupling and turned over down an embankment a distance of twelve feet. Six passengers were injured—Dr. Dewar and Mr. Davis, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., seriously, about the head and face. Mr. Preston Manvers was badly cut. The accident was caused by a broken rail.

—John Devine, for the murder of August Kamp, will be hanged in San Francisco on May 9th.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

Legislative Proceedings.

Another Batch of Vetoes by the Governor.

PETITIONS PRESENTED IN THE SENATE.

Members Frantic to Have their Bills Considered.

A NEW APPORTIONMENT BILL REPORTED.

Luzerne Members Sworn In.

HARRISBURG, March 28, 1873.

SENATE.

Petitions.

The following petitions were presented:

From the Young Men's Christian Association for the suppression of immoral literature; one against the repeal of the railroad law; also for the appointment of an oil inspector.

Regulating Fees.

An act regulating the fees of the Secretary of the Commonwealth passed.

Bills Reported.

A bill relating to license fees of auctioneers. To pay Bates, the historian, more money.

A joint resolution to revise the revenue laws.

To secure the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny from gunpowder.

The Grocers' Bill.

The Grocers' bill was reported negatively.

A New Apportionment Bill.

Mr. WHITE, from the minority of the Apportionment Committee, reported a bill which gives the Democrats ten districts and the Republicans seventeen. Upon the consideration of the bill he offered his report as an amendment, and the bill was laid over, to be called up next week.

The following are some of the changes in the western districts as proposed by Mr. White: Allegheny the same; Westmoreland, Indiana and Jefferson a district, this one is called White's district; Fayette, Greene and Washington; Beaver, Butler, Armstrong and Clarion. Mr. White's bill will hardly pass.

Another Batch of Vetoes.

The Governor sent to the Senate another batch of vetoes, as follows: Schuylkill Manufacturing Company, the same reasons as the Keystone Iron Company; Central market, Allegheny, the Courts have power by the act of 1872; the Iron City Life Insurance Company has banking privileges, other privileges asked for the Court can grant; Miners' Savings Company, Scranton and Lancaster Insurance Company, the Court has power.

Another Centennial Commissioner.

Mr. RUTAN had the name of John H. Ewing, of Washington, inserted as one of the Centennial Commissioners in the bill passed by the Senate on Wednesday.

Adjourned till Tuesday morning.

HOUSE.

Members Sworn In.

The Luzerne members were sworn in.

Bills from Committees.

Over two hours were occupied by the Speaker simply reading the titles of bills reported from Committees.

An act originating in committee was reported establishing an emigration commission in Pittsburgh.

A Rush of Bills.

The oil men could not get in their bill this afternoon. The hurry which usually attends the close of each session has now seized them and each member is frantic when an occasion occurs to have his bill considered and passed. One thousand bills are yet to be acted on.

LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, March 28.—In the Senate this morning the following bill was passed: The Senate bill to provide that mutual insurance companies organized under the laws of Ohio, shall have, in order to do business, at least one hundred thousand dollars assets.

In the House this afternoon bills were introduced to require the County Treasurer to keep a cash book of all tax receipts from day to day, and to make it a penitentiary offense to collect a greater amount of tax than is charged in the duplicates; to fix the compensation of members of the General Assembly at $600 for each regular session, $700 for each adjourned session, and $5 per day for each called session, and $3 for each twenty five miles of travel, and to provide for a deduction of $5 for each day's absence.

In the Senate, bills were introduced to authorize the incorporation of societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals; also to allow five or more persons to become incorporated under the general act for building boats-roads, and for no other purpose; to restrict the amount of interest to be charged to members, including dues, fines and premiums, to ten per cent.; to limit the amount of interest on loans made for any other than homestead purposes to six per cent.; to allow deposits to be made with the associations, to repeal the acts of 1868, and those doing business to reorganize under the act. The act is to take effect on May 1st, 1873.

Michigan.

LANSING, March 28.—A memorial was presented to the House of Representatives to-day, signed by seventy-eight graduates of the medical department of the State University, setting forth that in their opinion the creation of two chairs of homeopathy in the University would constitute a recognition of a special system of medical practice, and believing that no dogma or special system of medicine has been taught there heretofore, and that such an innovation would be fatal to the usefulness and prosperity of the University they remonstrate and protest against the passage of the Senate bill providing for the appointment of two professors of homeopathy in the University. The bill referred to passed the Senate on March 6. When it came up in the House it met with strong opposition. The friends of the bill claimed that allopathy was taught in the University, while its opponents claimed that no pathy whatever was taught there, but that they taught medicine in its strictest and broadest sense. The House last week appointed a committee to investigate this subject. The bill came up again in the House to-day, and four hours were spent in discussing a motion to postpone further consideration until next week, to lay on the table, and on the merits of the question. The bill finally passed by a vote of 55 to 23. A motion to reconsider this vote was tabled, thus finally disposing of this question, which has puzzled every Legislature for the last twenty years.

New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 28.—Consideration of the New York charter has been postponed until next Tuesday.

The Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly will report, as instructed by a resolution of the House, a proposition to amend the constitution so as to grant suffrage to women holding property to an amount of $250.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, March 28.—River 38 feet; rising. Departed—Lawrence, Nashville; Andes, Wheeling. Cloudy and threatening.

CAIRO, ILL., March 28.—Arrived—Andy Baum, Memphis, 1 P. M. Departed—Andy Baum, Cincinnati, 1 P. M.; Mary Forsythe, New Orleans, 2; River risen 15 inches. A heavy rain since 5 P. M., weather warm.

MEMPHIS, March 28.—Warm and raining. River rising slowly. Arrived—Legal Tender, White River; Pat Rogers and Glasgow, Cincinnati. Departed—Mary Houston and Nick Longworth, New Orleans; Colorado and Emma Elliott, St. Louis; City of Helena, Vicksburg.

ST LOUIS, March 28.—Arrived—Bertram, Keokuk; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; W. J. Lewis, Memphis; Joe Kinney, Red River; Expenara, Memphis. Departed—New Boston, Peoria; Marble City, Vicksburg; Bertram, Keokuk; Glencoe, New Orleans. River falling slowly, clear and warm.

NASHVILLE, March 28.—River rising slowly; 11 feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather cloudy and windy. Arrived—Eddyville, Upper Cumberland; Little Condor, Kanawha; Bellevernon, Memphis. Departed—Little Condor, Kanawha; Bellevernon, Cincinnati; Aid, Carey Fork; Ella Hughes, Upper Cumberland.

EVANSVILLE, March 28.—Cloudy and mild; raining since 3 P. M.; mercury 41 to 56. River risen one foot. Down—Sam. Roberts, midnight; H. S. Turner, 11 A. M.; Mary Ament, 2; Charmer, 6; Tarascon, 6; Peytona and barges, 6; Henry Probasco, 6. Up—Charles Brodman, 8 A. M.; Fayette, 9; Quickstep, 10; Fearless and barges, 5 P. M. Business good.

LOUISVILLE, March 28.—River rising rapidly, risen 16 inches in the past 24 hours; 12 feet in canal; 10 feet in Indiana Chute; 6 feet in Kentucky Chute; 78½ feet bridge space. Raining. The packets did a lively business. Arrived—Camella, old locks, Tennessee River; Messenger and E. H. Durfee, St. Louis; Ed. Hobbs and barges, Tigress, Panther and Sam Brown, Pittsburgh. Departed—Camella, Cincinnati; Durfee and Messenger, Pittsburgh; Hobbs, St. Louis. All the boats except the Camella took the falls.

Centennial Subscriptions.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Citizens' Centennial General Finance Committee, to-day, it was reported that the aggregate amount of subscriptions from citizens reached $37,600, which, with the railroad, municipal and State appropriations, make an aggregate of $2,837,400.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

A Man has his Head Sawn in two by a Circular Saw—A Terrible Sight.

Yesterday morning a most terrible accident occurred to a man named Thomas Guinny, at the factory of Messrs. W. F. & J. Casey, on Seventh avenue. He was gathering in saw dust, and by permission he had gone to the third floor to fill a bag. While there he went to a bench, whereon was running a medium sized circular saw, at the rate of about twelve hundred revolutions a minute. Under this he got, and it is supposed raised his head, when the saw struck him in the centre of the top of the head and glanced off over the left eye, cutting it nearly out. The saw cut clear through the head into the brain, rendering him immediately senseless. Mr. Casey heard the peculiar noise that was made by the saw in coming in contact with the man's head, which caused him to look around, when he was horrified by the sight of the injured man. Drs. Donnelly and Wishart were summoned and dressed the wound as best the injuries would allow, after which he was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital on Second avenue. Last evening about nine o'clock the man was still unconscious, but had taken some nourishment. A consultation of physicians was had and his wounds were re-dressed. Everything possible that humanity or kindness could suggest was being done by the matron and attendants of the Hospital. At twelve o'clock he was still alive and breathing, but remaining unconscious. It was thought then that he was sinking. There is no possible chance outside of a miracle of his recovery, as his brain has been torn by the teeth of the saw.

The Knox Farm "Lots."

We are informed that to meet the only objection that has been urged to the enterprise, it has been determined to make the lots TWENTY-FOUR by ONE HUNDRED feet, and the streets sixty feet wide!

This is a very important and valuable concession and will be rightly appreciated by those who have already taken shares, and will induce others who hesitated to do so.

The Genuine Article.

In these times of adulteration, when we scarcely expect to find any article of food or drink strictly pure, it is refreshing to know, and information invaluable to the trade, that at least one firm remains whose stock of liquors are always of the highest brand, and entirely free from any impurities. Messrs. Dilfinger & Stevenson, wine and liquor dealers and importers, at No. 57 Second avenue, have acquired a reputation for selling an article which can be relied on as genuine, and just as they recommend it. Their fine Wheat Whiskies, genuine Irish and Scotch Whiskies, together with the different brands of Wines, Brandies, Rums and Gins, are all of the best quality. Their terms are very moderate, and this fact, together with the quality of their goods, is inducement sufficient for a liberal patronage.

Don't Go

to any other establishment for spring goods until you have called and examined the very varied and handsome stock of fresh styles which have just been laid in for the spring season, at the Boston One Price Clothing Stores, No. 98 Smithfield street, and 173 Federal street, Allegheny.

Friday's Vote.

Now that it is decided that the people are to have their rights, those who want good liquor to drink can purchase it, the next thing to do is to buy pure liquor that can be used for all purposes. The well known liquor house of S. S. Watters & Co., No. 24 Diamond Square, this city, has on hand a large assortment of the very best liquors, which they offer to the trade and to private consumers. Those contemplating replenishing their stock, that has of late been allowed to run down owing to the agitation of prohibition, are requested to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place, No. 23 Diamond square, Pittsburgh.

The Great Closing Sale at Macrum & Carlisle's has proved an immense success. Crowds of ladies throng the store from morning till night, and seem delighted with the elegant goods at such a large discount.

Four dollars as good as five at Macrum & Carlisle's great closing sale.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OLD TEA HOUSE.

TEAS,

A SPECIALTY.

CHOICE FRENCH GOODS.

Truffles, the rarest French Vegetable.
Petit Pois.
Pate de Foies Gras.
Champignons.
Terrine de Foies Gras.
French Brandy Peaches.
French Brandy Cherries.
French Apricots, in glass.
French Prunes, in glass.
Olive Oil, Marseilles.
Olive Oil, Marseilles.
Genuine French Mustard.
Capers, Pickles.
Capres Nonpareil.
Capres Capucines.
French Anchovies, in oil.
French Anchovies, in paste.
French Boneless Sardines.
Genuine French Vinegar.
French Chocolate.

D. M. JENKINS,
20 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES

SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Franklin and Townsend streets, Pittsburgh. REV. R. J. WILSON, D.D., Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., except the second Sabbath of each month, the 10½ A. M. service of that day.

CENTRAL UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Sandusky and South Diamond streets, Allegheny. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. M. FOSTER. Sabbath-school meets as usual at 1½ o'clock P. M.

NOTICE—THE FIRST REFORMED Congregation, Congregation, of Allegheny, will worship in the Third Ward School House, North avenue, upon Sabbath, Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 2½ P. M. by Rev. JOSEPH MOFFETT, Darlington, Pa. All are cordially invited. m29

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO the Capital Stock of the UNION BRIDGE COMPANY will be opened at the office of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, March 31, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M. m28:3tMTHS

ATTENTION CAPITALISTS!

FOR A PERMANENT PAYING INVESTMENT

SUBSCRIBE TO THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE

U. S. Iron and Tin Plate Co.,

Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania.

Capital Stock $400 000. Shares $100 Each.

Tinners, capitalists and all persons seeking a SAFE INVESTMENT for surplus means, are invited to investigate the merits of this Company, which has a tangible and undisputed basis upon which its Board of Directors assume that the stock will pay a dividend of TEN PER CENT. any!

Not a box of tin or terne plate has ever been made in the United States, while 78 per cent. of all the plates made in England are imported to this country. In 1872, 2,264,454 boxes of tin plates were imported, and for two weeks of 1873, ending Jan. 25, there were imported 17,161 boxes.

The Birmingham (England) paper says: "Of our total shipments of tin plates the United States absorbs nearly 75 per cent.—the quantity sent in 1872 showing a trifling increase compared with 1871. We understand that this manufacture is now being undertaken in America, and some of the trade will, therefore, be lost to us."

The company has purchased land for the works near McKeesport, Pa., on the Monongahela river, and in the heart of the coal and iron fields, and will have railroad and river transportation to all parts of the country; also, the latest patent Tin and Terne Plate Coating Pots, which put it gives this company 25 per cent. advantage over any competing manufactory of Plate that may be established.

Stock books are now open at the Wylie Avenue Savings' Bank, and "Iron World" office, Pittsburgh; and Allegheny Homestead Bank, 246 Beaver Avenue, Allegheny City.

DIRECTORS.

J. D. STROUS, WASHINGTON JARVIS,
D. W. RIGGS, HENRY C. OEMLER,
M. V. E. COWEN, FRED. PROZMAN,
WILLIAM O. DAVIES,

OFFICERS.

J. D. STROUS, President and Treasurer,
M. V. E. COWEN, Secretary.
J. D. Strous is now calling on the citizens with the stock.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

ELECTIONS.

GENERAL OFFICE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CO.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CO. will be held in Room No. 13, Company's Building, corner of Eleventh and Pike streets, on the SECOND TUESDAY, 8th day of April, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing thirteen Managers, one of whom shall be President, for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them.

W. THOMAS HAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, March 21, 1873. m24

MANCHESTER SAVINGS BANK, ALLEGHENY, PA., March 15, 1873.

AN ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT and SIX DIRECTORS, of the MANCHESTER SAVINGS BANK, will be held at their Banking House on SATURDAY, the 29th day of March, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS E. UPDIKE, Cashier.
mar17:19

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, ALLEGHENY, PA., March 14, 1873.

AN ELECTION FOR SEVEN DIRECTORS of the FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking house, No. 43 Ohio street, on TUESDAY, April 1st, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.

JAMES H. RIDDLE,
Cashier.
mh15:j44

Ditson & Co.'s Home Musical Library.

MUSICAL TREASURE, Vocal an Instrumental.
WREATH OF GEMS, Vocal.
SILVER CHORD, Vocal.
GEMS OF SACRED SONG, Vocal.
GEMS OF SCOTTISH SONG, Vocal.
GEMS OF GERMAN SONG, Vocal.
OPERATIC PEARLS, Vocal.
SHOWER OF PEARLS, Instrumental.
ORGAN AT HOME, For Reed Organs, Instrumental.
GEMS OF STRAUSS, Instrumental.
HOME CIRCLE, Vol. I. Instrumental.
HOME CIRCLE, Vol. II. Instrumental.
PIANIST'S ALBUM, Instrumental.
PIANO FORTE GEMS, Instrumental.

Sent Post-paid, for Retail Price.

DITSON & CO., Boston.
DITSON & CO.,
711 Broadway, New York.

Flour, Grain and Feed House
OF
R. KNOX & SON,
50 WEST DIAMOND,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

NOTICE.

David Lewis, Sealer of Weights & Measures, Has opened his office at the old stand, 42½ Ferry street, where all business pertaining to the office will be promptly attended to. mh8:j46

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL CARD
TO
ROLLING MILL OWNERS.
TOTTEN & CO.,
FULTON FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

After an experience of EIGHT YEARS, now offer to all SHEET IRON, NAIL PLATE and HOOP and GUIDE IRON MANUFACTURERS a SUPERIOR article of

Chilled Rolls.

We GUARANTEE our ROLLS and pay Freight and Turning when not satisfactory. As the best evidence of their good qualities we refer to the following testimonials of well-known manufacturers East and West. On this basis we respectfully solicit a trial.

See our general Card in this paper.

CONSHOHOCKEN, PA., January 20, 1873.

Messrs. Totten & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

GENTLEMEN—We are now working on your Rolls—one pair 20x54, one pair 20x60, and one pair 20x36—made for us last year. They are all giving good satisfaction, and are all still perfect and sound. They show no signs of scaling off at the ends, and the whole surface of chill is as perfect as when first put in the housings. You seem to have overcome the very serious difficulty (at least in our case) most makers have in producing a Chill Roll that will make a reasonable quantity of Plates and sheets without either becoming part of the Chill falling out, leaving the surface so uneven that the Roll is worthless, and must be thrown out. In 1871 we broke and threw out nine Rolls, in consequence of the Chill falling out—nine Rolls all made by one maker. Last year we worked on some half a dozen sets of Rolls, 20-50 to 20-60, which we have rolled over Five Thousand (5 000) Tons of Sheet Iron, from 8 to 16 wire gauge, and 26 to 45 in width, and they are still serviceable. We take pleasure in saying that your Rolls have given us far better satisfaction than any we have before used.

Yours, very truly,
J. WOOD & BROTHER.

OFFICE OF H. S. BROWN & BROTHER, NEW CASTLE, PA., February 14, 1873.

Messrs. Totten & Co., Pittsburgh.

GENTS—In answer to yours, would say, that we are still using the Chill Rolls purchased from you in May, 1870, and they have given perfect satisfaction. They have been in constant use, and the Chill is still deep and perfect, no sign of crumbling. We have manufactured about 2,500 tons of iron with them, and can't see but that they are as good for as much more. Very truly yours,
H. S. BROWN & BROTHER.

PITTSBURGH, January 28, 1873.

Messrs. Totten & Co., City.

GENTS—Mr. Rogers says the last Rolls furnished have a very good face, and so far have worked well. Yours truly,
ROGERS & BURCHFIELD.

We also have the pleasure of referring to JOHN Q. EVERSON, Esq., who worked a pair of our Sheet Rolls constantly for FOUR YEARS.

BOGGS & BUHL.

We are offering most excellent value in

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,

At $2, $2.25 and $2.50.

Having purchased a large stock of above SILKS, we offer them at prices that will warrant an increase of sales in this department—fully 25 cents a yard less than regular prices.

New and very choice line

STRIPED FRENCH SILKS,

At $1, $1.15 and $1.25.

New Black Alpacas,

At 37½ and 50 and 75c, especially desirable on account of Finish and Color.

Black Mohair Lustres,

At 65, 75 and 87½c.—superior Bargains.

BLACK HERNANIS

BLACK GRENADINES,

New Spring Dress Goods,

Opening Every Day, in all the new Designs and Colorings.

We are selling extra Bargains in

JAPANESE SILKS

Very Choice Styles and Elegant Quality.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

BOGGS & BUHL,
128 Federal Street, Allegheny.
TTHS

Gas Fixtures.

We are receiving our Spring Stock of

Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants, &c.,

And offer the finest and largest stock ever brought to the city, embracing all the new styles and colors; also, a new style of GLASS CHANDELIERS.

WELDON & KELLY,
Plumbers and Gas Fitters,
147 Wood street, corner of Virgin alley.

THIRD ANNUAL SALE.

Great Auction Sale of

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS,

Of every description, at

McKELVEY'S CARRIAGE BAZAR,

(Formerly Shaffer's Bazar,) No. 4 Diamond street, near Liberty, Pittsburgh, Pa.

I have on hand the largest assortment of Carriages ever offered to the public, which I will offer at auction sale on WEDNESDAY, April 9, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. It is my desire to supply the trade for less money than they can buy the same article in any part of the State.

I have on hand Coaches, Coupes, 6 passenger Rockaways, 4 passenger Barouches, Top Buggies, Jump Seat Buggies, Jagger Wagons and Buck Wagons, both new and second-hand of every description, and aim to have the largest stock of any house in the city or State. I have also 20 sets Single and Double second-hand Harness, and a large assortment of new Harness, the finest ever offered.

Parties in need of the above mentioned goods should not fail to attend this sale, as it will be a positive one. No postponement on account of the weather.

Also, a pair of fine black horses that don't scare at locomotive, suitable for family use.

Terms of sale: 4 months credit with approved security, with the usual interest added.

J. A. MCKELVY, Proprietor.
N. WHITING & CO.,
Auctioneers.
mh26:j100

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

Seven Safes in One Fire Over 100 Hours.

EDITORS CINCINNATI ENQUIRER:

Gentlemen—We wish to make a public acknowledgment to Messrs. Joseph L. Hall & Co., of this city, manufacturers of Hall's Patent Concrete Fire-Proof Safes, for the splendid manner in which the Safes of their make preserved their contents in the late Opera House fire, which destroyed our office. We had seven of their Safes, two of them of the largest size, all of which stood the most severe tests, to which any Fire-Proof Safes have ever been subjected. All of these Safes fell into the burning ruins, and were then exposed to an intense heat from the

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING,.....S. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON,.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Alleg eny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1873.

DAILY GAZETTE.

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By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier.....15
All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscribers.....$1 50
Clubs of five.....7 25
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A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.
KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1873.

THE Scranton Charter has finally been adopted by the Legislature.

PENNSYLVANIA has forty-four exhibitors, so far as catalogued, for the Vienna Exhibition.

THE bill relative to the election of State Treasurer in Pennsylvania was read in the Senate yesterday and laid over.

THE United States Senate has passed upon the cases of Senator Bogy and Clayton, favorably, in both cases, to the view of the gentlemen implicated.

THE Department of Agriculture is distributing a small lot of silk worm eggs, received from Japan, to persons directly interested in the culture of silk.

EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS is the sum which Mr. Barlow gives as the cost of the change in the management of the Erie Railroad. Rather an expensive operation to the stockholders, we would say.

BOTH Houses of the Michigan Legislature have adopted resolutions condemning the action of the majority of the late Congress in voting to increase their pay during the expiring hours of the session, and applauding those who opposed the measure.

THE Solicitor of the Treasury at Washington is preparing the necessary papers for the prosecution of a large number of suits by the Government against violators of the Customs laws, during the April term of the United States District Court of New York.

THE Treasury Department at Washington announces that, under section sixty of the Steamboat Act of February 28th, 1871, no part of the fees exacted for the inspection of steam vessels, and for licenses issued to masters, mates, pilots and engineers, inure to the benefit of the officers of customs.

IT is understood in Washington that both Pomeroy and Caldwell will be candidates before the Legislature of Kansas for re-election to the United States Senate, and both parties profess confidence in their success; but every unprejudiced man believes that neither can secure a respectable minority vote.

THE murder of a well-known and estimable citizen of Brooklyn, on Friday night, adds another ghastly tragedy to the daily increasing list. Mr. Goodrich was foully murdered in his own house under circumstances which immediately recall the Nathan tragedy. That mysterious affair has not yet been explained satisfactorily.

THE OFFICIAL RETURNS of the vote of Friday last, on the question of license, in Allegheny county, will be found in another column. It will be seen that the entire county has gone in favor of license—Pittsburgh giving a majority of 7,734; Allegheny, 2,205; the Boroughs, 116; and the Townships, 583—total majority 10,000.

IT IS SAID that the Southern delegation who were urging the President to have the South represented in his Cabinet, are satisfied with the appointment of ex-Senator Sawyer as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, believing that is the best they can get now that the President appears determined not to make any changes in his Cabinet.

THE railroad war in the New Jersey Legislature has culminated in a committee of five to investigate the various rumors of bribery, which have been floating around during the progress of the contest. In other respects affairs remain in *statu quo*, with the probabilities in favor of the passage of a general railroad law, that will be acceptable to both the parties at issue.

BY nearly a hundred majority, the Massachusetts House declines to rescind its censure of Mr. Sumner's battle-flag resolution. The spirit breathed in that resolution every good man shares, but to forgive the past it is not necessary to obliterate its records. Let history stand, and let the reconciliation be consummated in the presence of it, not by vainly trying to skulk out of its sight.

THE British and American Mixed Claims Commission are in session every day in Washington, and although some few claims are rejected, the majority are acted upon favorably. It will probably be necessary to hold a Summer session, as it is thought all the claims before it cannot be acted upon before the first of October, the time fixed by law for the expiration of the powers of the Commission.

IT IS PERHAPS as well that Congress made no disposition of the award of the Geneva Tribunal, as the money has not been paid, and the English Government announces that it does not propose to include the amount in the expenditures of the present fiscal year. This fiscal year, however, ends with the present month, and the amount may be included in the estimates for next year, and paid.

SENATOR CALDWELL has succumbed to the pressure of the investigation into the alleged corruption used to achieve his election to the United States Senate from Kansas, and has sent his resignation to the Governor, to take effect immediately. The investigation into the case has therefore closed, the chairman of the Committee on Elections holding that it is not competent to expel a man not a Senator, or declare his seat vacant.

COMPLETE returns from New Hampshire, with the exception of one small town that last year gave twenty Democratic majority, give Straw, for Governor, 34,010; Weston, 31,981; Blackmar, 1,059; Mason, 698; Straw's majority over all, 272. The Republicans also have two of the three members of Congress, four of the five Counselors, nine of the twelve State Senators, and at least fifty-two majority in the House. The vote for Governor is 7,217 less than last year.

THAT General Railroad Law in New Jersey, over which every one was to be pleased and satisfied, has still a hitch in it. As amended in the Senate, it has gone back to the House, but there Mr. Canfield suspiciously thinks it not clear enough, and proposes to add in another clause, defining the scope and intent of the bill. The fear now expressed is, that this will lead to the final defeat of the bill. It will take some time to get the bill through the House, and if amended, it must go back again to the Senate, and so may be kept on its devious way till the Legislature adjourns. And all this curious legislation is now being manipulated by the enemies of the Pennsylvania Railroad, their fears being inspired by the readiness with which that company accepted the General Railroad law.

IT IS among the possibilities that the Legislature will adjourn before the 10th of April. The House intimates that it can be ready for adjournment at an earlier period, and the Senate is not disposed to be in the way. We really think the Legislature ought to pass a vote of thanks to the Governor for having so greatly aided the progress of legislation, by his timely and considerate vetoes. We judge about a month of the session has been saved by this means.

IT APPEARS that the case of the New York Central Railroad scrip dividend is by no means settled by the action of the Government in selling the property of the road, in order to secure the tax due. It has been the desire of both the Government and the road to get this case into the Courts, both parties, however, desiring to be the plaintiffs to the suit. The New York Central Road will, therefore, enter suit against Collector Bailey, of New York, to recover the money in possession of the Government derived from the sale of the property of the Company.

THE Illinois Senate has unanimously passed a bill against exorbitant rates on railroads, which provides that if any railroad shall charge or demand any extortionate rate of compensation for the transportation of any freight, or make any unjust discrimination in its rates, the railroad company so offending shall, for the first offense, be fined $5,000; for the second offense, $10,000; for the third offense, $20,000; for the fourth offense, $50,000, and for each and every offense thereafter, the sum of $100,000. It also gives to the person of whom such unjust rates are demended a right of action for $1,000.

THE English army estimates, which have just been presented to Parliament by the Secretary of War, reduces the total number of men in the regular forces from 133,649 to 128,968, and the estimates from £14,824,500 to £14,416,000. Of this sum, the Control Establishments and Services of the Army will take £5,900,939, these departments supplying the army with provisions, forage, fuel, clothing, arms, and transportation. The estimate for provisions and forage is materially increased, owing to the advance of prices, but the supply, manufacture, and repair of warlike stores will be less costly than last year.

THE Prussian Government has at last awakened to the fact, that the true method of preventing wholesale emigration to this country is not by means of repressive laws, but by making the people so comfortable in their own country, that they would not desire to leave. It is proposed to accomplish this for North Germany by extending internal improvements, such as highways, railroads and canals, by elevating the status and increasing the awards of labor, and by introducing improved appliances of agriculture. In a word, the effort is to be made to lift the people of Germany to a position equal to that enjoyed in this country. This is certainly wise and shrewd.

FREDERICK A. SAWYER, just appointed Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, is a native of Massachusetts, born December 12th, 1823, at Bolton, Worcester county. He graduated at Harvard University, 1844, and during the next fifteen years was engaged in teaching public schools, in various towns of New England. In April, 1859, he became principal of the Girls' Normal School, at Charleston, S. C., and held this position until September, 1864, when he was sent through the lines to Port Royal, then in possession of the Federal forces. In May, 1865, he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of South Carolina. He was also elected a member of the State Constitutional Convention, but did not take his seat. He was next elected to the United States Senate, and was sworn in July 22d, 1868, for the term ending March 3d, 1873. During the past year he acted with the Reform Republican party of South Carolina, of which James L. Orr, the present Minister to Russia, was a prominent leader.

A WRITER in a recent number of the *Pall Mall Gazette* has been figuring up the debts of the world, and comes to the conclusion that the aggregate indebtedness of all nations reaches the respectable total of $21,000,000,000, at an annual interest rate of four and one-half per cent. This involves a burden of $945,000,000 a year. The chief national debts of Europe and their interest charge are thus tabulated:

Country.	Debt.	Interest.	Rate ₱ ct.
Italy.....	$ 1,800,000,000	$151,500,000	5
France....	3,740,000,000	138,500,000	3½
England..	3,950,000,000	134,000,000	3½
Portugal.	320,000,000	9,500,000	3
Denm'k ..	60,000,000	5,500,000	9
Belgium..	135,000,000	5,000,000	4
Total...	$10,005,000,000	$444,000,000	4½

The above comes pretty near the truth, save in the case of France, where the actual debt amounts to $4,500,000,000, and the interest charge to at least $50,000,000 more than the amount stated. The chief debts of the five great divisions of the world are thus tabulated:

Europe.....	$17,600,000,000
America.....	2,865,000,000
Asia.....	675,000,000
Africa.....	195,000,000
Australasia.....	190,000,000
Total.....	$20,925,000,000

THE business failures in this country for 1872 sum up largely in advance of those of the previous year. The whole number in 1872 was 4,069, and the amount of liabilities in is $121,056,000. In 1871 the failures only reached 2,915, and the liabilities $88,252,000. In 1872, in this State, the failures foot up 445; in Massachusetts, 353; in Illinois, 188, and in Ohio, 228. The circular of the Boston mercantile agency of Edward Russell & Co., after stating these facts and others of a like character, continues:

"The figures exhibit an increase in the number of failures and amount of liabilities for 1872 over the two preceding years, which is somewhat startling at first sight, but a little consideration will show that a large proportion of this increase is due to the great fires in Chicago and Boston, and therefore is not chargeable to the ordinary casualties of business. It is true the Chicago fire occurred in October, 1871, but its effects were not fully manifested till the beginning of the following year, and hence the losses caused thereby came under the returns of 1871. This is observable by the increase of liabilities for the State of Illinois, viz: from $5,820,000 in 1871 to $11,470,000 in 1872. Taking into account these items, the exhibit is not after all so discouraging, and, although the year 1872 has not been, strictly speaking, a money-making year, still it has not been made disastrous by heavy credit losses, except so far as relates to the fires above named."

TWO or three days since, says the Philadelphia Ledger "there was an advertisement in this paper, stating that a young man was wanted in a railroad office. Within twenty-four hours there were *nine hundred and eighty-five* applications left at the office for the advertiser. While the occurrence shows incidently the extent to which advertisements in this journal meet the notice of the particular persons whose attention it is desired to attract, we make mention of it for another purpose. There is no social error more prevalent, and but few that are more lamentable, than that of the fond, indulgent mothers and short-sighted fathers who allow their boys to grow up with no other business, trade or occupation than what they pick up in the way of "clerking" about offices and stores. All such parents or guardians can see from the number of applications for one clerkship sent to one advertiser in one day a fair indication of the number of clerks, or persons who desire to be clerks, who are vainly seeking employment in that capacity. There is a fearful excess of young men, and indeed of men of mature age, who desire to go into offices or stores to write or to do 'anything,' as some of them express it. When such persons get out of employment they generally have long and weary waits—month after month and year after year—before they can get other places, for the reason indicated in the above figures—there are a thousand persons at hand to fill any *one* vacancy that occurs. No one should bring up a boy so that his only or chief qualification for useful employment in his manhood is his fitness to act as clerk, book-keeper or attendant in an office or store. 'Nine times out of ten' the boys and men so brought up lead lives of disappointment and penury."

THE Ministerial crisis in England is finally remedied by the continuance in power of the Gladstone ministry. The outcome of this struggle so perfectly justifies the views expressed in these columns, when the first rumors of the impending crisis were telegraphed to this country, that we refer to them, as showing that this country escapes a grave danger by the turn affairs have taken. We stated that there was really nothing in the defeat over the Irish University bill to warrant the resignation of the minisity. Disraeli states that he presented to the Queen the opinion that there was no occasion for resignation. He also intimates that his difficulty in forming a Cabinet lay in the perplexities growing out of the American award, among other questions. His manner of stating this point shows that he would oppose the settlement of the claims, were he in position to do so. We pointed this out as one of the evils that would attend the elevation of Disraeli to power. We are gratified at the return of Gladstone to power, for the reason, aside from those above stated, that he may now be relied on to give a better practical Government than any other statesman. He is liberal, honest and enthusiastic. His Irish University bill represented a certain tendency on his part to be visionary at times, but this has been so peremptorily checked that no fear of its recurrence need be dreaded. To this country, just at this juncture, it is cause for profound congratulation that he consents to remain in power.

TO MERCHANTS AND FARMERS.

We wish to call the attention of merchants and farmers to the importance of their having the WEEKLY GAZETTE in their stores and families. We know of several instances of merchants having made several hundred dollars by buying and selling their produce, grain and wool at the right time. A farmer in an adjoining country made last summer three hundred and fifty dollars on wool, by having before him the WEEKLY GAZETTE. Our market reports are from actual sale, compiled by the best Market Reporter in the State, whose business it is to do nothing else but visit daily all our leading houses, and make his quotations from what he knows to be facts. We send the WEEKLY GAZETTE for $1.50 for a single subscription to any address, or if in clubs of ten at the low price of $1.15. Why then pay $2.00 for papers whose market reports are not reliable. No farmer or merchant should be without it, as he may during the year be benefited a hundred times the price of it; besides, it is the best family paper published in Pennsylvania. Those who have seen and read it know what it is; those who have not, are referred to all the produce and commission merchants in this city. It is no new publication, being now in its eighty seventh year. Send for specimen copy of it.

THE SPANISH REPUBLIC.

In estimating the work of the Spanish Republic, whether its life be long or short, it must be credited with having decreed the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico. The monarchial governments of Isabella and Amadeus were content to dally with this question, but declined to take positive action, or to do anything finally. The young republic is struggling for an existence, and it is not entirely clear whether it will stand or fall; but it determines to be consistent with itself. Professing liberty, it imparts freedom, and the slaves, in one of the most important colonies of Spain, are declared to be free. By this action about thirty thousand slaves are freed and invested with all the rights and privileges of citizens of Spain. The vote conferring these privileges was unanimous and enthusiastic. There is so much of candor and wisdom in every move made by the new government in Spain that we cannot forbear the opinion, that despite the tacit unfriendliness of the great continental powers, and the active hostility of the Carlist pretender, the republic is destined to stand. If it can bear up against opposing influences, till its various elements of policy are fully developed, we are persuaded it will gain the adherence and affection of the Spanish people. It ought to cost greatly less than the monarchy, thereby relieving the overburdened people of Spain of a measure of taxation. It cannot strike against the prejudices of the people, as it is under the control of Spaniards, and is a national movement in all respects. The weakness of the Amadeus Government centered in the fact that he being an Italian, was an offence to Spanish pride. The Republic is officered by Spaniards, and aims to represent the loftiest traits of Spanish loyalty and aspiration. Heretofore, the people have been oppressed with taxes, burdened with officials who commanded neither respect nor affection, and were not protected against rapacious bandits nor allowed arms to defend themselves. Now they have a better class of officials, and are armed, while their desire for liberty is gratified. With all this, and the development of a consistent policy, as shown in the Porto Rico liberation, the Republic ought to be a success.

THE VERDICT ON LOCAL OPTION.

The result of the contest at the polls, on Friday, in reference to a subject that has long agitated the people of our community, may be accepted as the definitive opinion of those who expressed their views—at least in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny—against total prohibition in its application to the liquor traffic. The details of the struggle will be found in our local columns, where the figures seem very plainly to say that the majority of our voting population, however much they may differ as to the best method of regulating the trade, do not consider stringent prohibition as the sovereign remedy for the evils, which are admitted on all hands, to have crept into the business.

It is hardly necessary to speculate at length upon the specific reasons which prevailed among the voters and led to this decision; and indeed with such details we have now nothing to do. The canvass of the whole question preliminary to the vote was very full and very exhaustive—perhaps more so than that of any question before the people for a long period. Then, too, the complete extinction of party lines and the arguments of the contestants, left the people entirely free from any political bias, to decide upon a social and moral question, in reference to which there are, and ever have been, so varied and widely dissimilar views. With the method of arriving at this decision—the expression at the ballot box—there can be no fault, nor in the manner in which it was carried out yesterday. Everything, so far as we could hear, was quiet and calm tempered, and though there was the strongest undercurrent of feeling, the voting proceeded without unseemly interruptions, and all animosities were either forgotten or held in abeyance, so that the result may fairly be taken as the sense of the people—of the voters generally. The vote was perhaps not as large as in many instances had been anticipated, but was certainly unusually so, in comparison with other occasions when the people have been called upon to decide questions not connected with political affairs.

The lesson of the vote, we believe if read aright, teaches, not that the mass of the people regard Temperance with disfavor, or have not an appreciation of the great evils of unbridled license, but rather that a majority of them entertain doubts as to the practicability or propriety of total prohibition as a means to bring about temperance—doubts as to whether total prohibition practically could be made to work out the end had in view by the advocates of temperance. In a nutshell, we believe this to be the feeling which actuated many of those who cast their ballots yesterday—and these representatives not alone of "no license" but of "license" as well. It was only considered by many as in another form, the old argument, "total abstinence one thing, judicious temperance another." So then the vote, if considered properly, we believe, may be looked upon as only affecting the question of stringent prohibition. The voters have been asked, is prohibition the best and only true plan to alleviate or prevent the woes of intemperance, and is it practical, to which inquiry they have given a negative answer. That is the gist of it; and whether the answer be in consonance with the feeling of all the contestants, whether it be regarded as right or wrong, manifestly there can be but one duty, and that is acceptance; for whatever may be our differences of opinion, it is but the part of wisdom to accept the logic of facts. So, then, if we look upon the election of yesterday as a fair one, and as a true expression of the feeling of the general mass, the question of total prohibition must be considered, so far as it relates to our community, as fairly determined for the present, at least, and perhaps for time, as other elections in all probability would be but counterparts of the one just decided.

If this be the correct view in the light of the result before us, then there is another incidental lesson which claims attention. Accepting this verdict, as not specifically against temperance, but as rather against the sweeping away—the destruction of a business which has its ramifications extending into almost every department of mercantile life—temperance men have an opportunity of securing from defeat, a victory. Public attention has been thoroughly aroused on the question, and both sides are now perhaps brought more clearly into view than ever before. If such an occasion is rightly improved, how can the result be otherwise than the more rigid enforcement of present laws, or the enactment of new measures, both as a protection to the liquor and the temperance interests. The representatives of the former express themselves as ready and willing at any time to unite in efforts at a fair compromise. They profess not to object, but to ardently favor any legitimate restrictions to keep the trade within the proper limits. And we know there are those in the temperance ranks who hold largely to the same view. Upon this plane certainly both sides can meet upon an equality, and in a stringent restrictive policy, a policy to which all might be agreed, secure in a large measure that for which the best men of both sides contend—the control of the traffic, as a business, within legal limits. If all shall accept this view of the verdict recorded yesterday, then from the shadows of the conflict, a new spirit will emerge, a spirit of mutual forbearance, of mutual respect for each others' rights, which will result in a compromise of the dispute, and which will receive the support of the best of each class, and exert the most powerful influence for the good of each.

RAILROADS AND GOVERNMENT.

It is not a new or strange subject that is being now so generally discussed, particularly in Europe, and to some extent in this country—that of the relations of railroads to the several governments of the world; but it is one of growing importance, which will of necessity command, ere long, legislative action, looking to the protection of governments and people against the growing railroad power. The subject has two phases—the protection of the people against giant corporations, and the fostering of what is admitted to be a very important form of human enterprise. Each of these questions has a large number of separate issues, a few of which we propose to refer to, briefly.

To a very considerable extent, railroads in this country are managed on the corporative idea—that is, on the theory that the company interests are paramount, and that everything must be done with the view of increasing the power, strengthening the capital, and consolidating the interests of the road. This theory induces a prosperous road to become, as speedily as possible, a close corporation, to keep up, amid increasing prosperity, the maximum rate of charges, to accumulate a fund for extraordinary purposes, which may be the retention of the best legal talent, or the corrupting of a Legislature. In brief, the management look solely to increasing the power of the road, and looks no farther to the interests of the people than may subserve this end. Illustrations of this fact are marvelously abundant. The New York Central, for example, limited as it is to two cents a mile for passengers, accumulated money so rapidly, that to enable it to divide it legally among its stockholders, it issued a scrip dividend, watering the stock to nearly double its legitimate amount. In place of this, it might have benefited the people by adopting a cheaper schedule of passenger and freight rates. This form of criticism will apply to every railroad in the country. The tariff of legal rates ranges from two to four or five cents per mile. A road that cannot carry passengers at a profit of three cents per mile, is built before its day. And when a railroad is fairly prosperous in business, nothing is clearer than that it can afford to carry way passengers at a cent per mile, and on fast trains at two cents, and have a reasonable margin of profits. Passengers are self-moving freight,—and the interest on the increased cost of passenger cars over freight cars is equalized by the difference in the number of employes on the several trains. One passenger will not represent more than one-tenth of a ton,—and on this principle it can be seen how reasonable the rate is. In England this is the price charged on certain trains, as required by law, and the experience there is, that the cheapening of rates increased greatly the traffic.

If these views and examples are correct, it follows that the people are entitled to privileges at the hands of the railroad corporations they do not receive. They are entitled, after a certain degree of prosperity is reached, to a share in the further prosperity of a given road. All the facts in the case go to support this view. A railroad is not regarded as a private speculation, but a public enterprise, to be chartered and limited and controlled by law. Its dividends are limited, its maximum tariff of charges specified, and in many particulars the idea is implied that the charter is given for the public good. In building it, lands can be condemned, and many things done which stamp it as a public enterprise. Indeed, all the legal surroundings of a railroad show that the prevailing theory is, that it is for the benefit of the people. While provision is made for a reasonable return in the form of dividends for the capital invested, the design is, that all further benefits, after provision is made for the maintenance and improvement of the road, shall accrue to the people. Yet this result is never reached in any peculiar sense. A railroad is in itself a benefit to the people, but it might be made peculiarly so, if they were permitted to share the benefits of its prosperity.

But the great evil of the present system of railway management is, that these corporations seek to control the action of the Legislatures and even of Congress, and thus aim to become a power greater than the Government itself. This is, after all the real danger. The action of the United States Senate, in making permanent its Committee on Railroads, is understood to have been inspired by this consideration. The developments in connection with the Pacific Railroads and the Credit Mobilier, show that there is no limit to the audacity of such corporations when their interests are supposed to be involved.

It is not felt, however, that this latter form of danger is so immediate, so much as that it is best to guard against a coming danger in time. A recent controversy between the people of Illinois and the Illinois Central Railroad, growing out of an exorbitant tariff of fares, has given form to this phase of the trouble, and is likely to lead to tangible results. The people refused to pay illegal fares, and were subjected to annoyances, the result of which is a bill before the Legislature of that State, looking to the appointment of a commission to investigate from time to time, every feature of railroad management,—fares, safety, promptness, accommodation, the relation of one railroad to rival lines,—in a word, to all features of railroad management. If we remember correctly, a similar proposition, but not so comprehensive, is pending before the Constitutional Convention. It looks to the appointment of a commission to see that railroads are safe. The Illinois plan permits railroads to appeal from the commission to the Courts, in cases of difference. With this provision, we hope, if the Constitutional Convention proposes to deal with the subject at all, it will do so as comprehensively as possible, and in a manner fair to railroads and people. We may add that in England and on the continent, movements are taking shape for the control of railroad corporations, of about the same character as those above referred to.

We fully believe the time has come for the Government to intervene in regard to railway management. It need not, and ought not, to cripple railway enterprise; but it should render more clear the fact that the people, as well as corporations, are parties in interest, with rights that ought to be respected. At the present, all that is needed can be reached with little or no jar or friction. Let it go for a decade, and serious trouble might follow. We are earnestly favorable to every form of enterprise that will serve to develop the wealth and resources of the country, but we wish them to be always subordinate to the rights of the people.

THE PUNISHMENT OF CRIME.

We are gratified to notice that the discussion which almost invariably follows an atrocious crime, or a case of capital punishment, has taken a new phase since Foster's execution. It is not the old threadbare subject of capital punishment, but the importance of prompt punishment, whatever its character or grade. There is something practical in this, while there was much of theory in the question whether life imprisonment would answer as a substitute for hanging. That promptness in punishing crime will exert a deterrent influence on the criminal class, is a proposition almost too plain for argument. If the higher motives could be effectually appealed to in the cases of those who are brought before the courts to answer for the commission of crime, all will admit that it would be most desirable. If the motive of the State in granting leniency was understood and appreciated by those most interested, there could be an argument for care and slowness, and even for the abolition of capital punishment. But unfortunately there is a wide difference in the class of influences which affect persons in widely different social and moral grades. If only the moral element were to be affected, it is easy to be seen that kindness and gentleness will be most effective. But do such considerations exert a controlling influence on the criminal class?

The answer may be readily surmised when it is remembered that their education is passional. Even the lessons of kindness and morality, so generally diffused by the pulpit and press, rarely reach them, and when they do, are not sufficiently impressive to exert a reformatory influence. Their surroundings, are of course, congenial,—and these are of the drinking, profane, and corrupt kind. The whole stimulus of their daily life is toward a deeper experience in crime, and occasionally leads to the commission of murder. All that has been said of Foster can not obliterate the fact that he came from the drinking saloon, steeped with rum, and ready to flame with passion at the slightest offense. Stokes moved amid another, and in a sense, higher range of influence; but it is entirely probable that it was of a character to keep his mind influenced with thoughts of murder for weeks before he committed the overt act. Around each of these men were the same moral influences that touch and keep pure those who respond to them. These men knew the moral code, read the papers, and saw the record of crime, and the warnings that are sounded from day to day. But the impression became fixed that punishment would not follow, even the crime of murder, and so the final step was taken.

The proposition might be laid down as logical and true, that if mild and moral influences will not serve to stay the tide of crime, severity must be resorted to. But this aside, and the facts show that prompt and severe punishment will be respected. Since the change of *regime* in New York, and notwithstanding it has been an open question whether rigid punishment would follow the commission of crime, yet the very uncertainty alluded to, involving as it did the possibility of swift and sure retribution, has served to check the reign of wild and reckless murder so prevalent heretofore. Of course the crime of murder, committed under exceptional circumstances, will continue, so long as man is depraved. But wild, boastful, vengeful murder, followed by an air of bravado, and full of mock heroism does not obtrude itself as it did before. The fight, too, for life, on the part of Foster and Stokes, shows that these men dread nothing so much as death on the scaffold. Could they have been thoroughly impressed, before their crimes, that they would swiftly and certainly pay with their lives, the penalty of the crime, should they commit it, probably neither would have been involved in guilt.

We have no sympathy with the mawkish sentimentalism about capital punishment. It is needed. Nor do we sympathize with the delays permitted, in cases where the testimony is clear and conclusive, between trial, and the execution of the sentence. Could it once be thoroughly impressed on the minds of criminally inclined persons, that to commit a serious offense against the law, would be to reap swift and certain punishment, we would have far less crime than now. They are susceptible to the emotion of fear, and this needs to be kept in lively exercise. This done and communities are as safe as is possible under the existing order of things.

THE END OF CALDWELL.

We have already expressed our views so fully as to the guilt of Caldwell, and the propriety of his expulsion, that we do not need to rehearse the general features of his case. His resignation precludes all further action on the part of the Senate and probably saved him from expulsion. His career is a warning to a class who probably need some reminders in morals more than the average of people. It has come to pass in this country that when once a person becomes wealthy, he immediately aspires to office—small or great, as his ambition or ability may lead him to think desirable. We doubt if absolute cupidity—the desire to possess money for its own sake—is an American evil. The people of this country are amazingly active and energetic in the pursuit of wealth, but generally with ulterior objects in view. Display, comfort, and more than all, office, are in the list of desirable attainments, to which hard earned wealth is made subsidiary. In our opinion, more than half of the Members and Senators in Congress spend more upon their offices than they honestly derive from them. Cald well is one of the latest examples of this thirst for office, for the sake of its honors, but happily, the means resorted to to obtain it became known, and his ambition is defeated.

We hope that the same rigid investigation which led to Caldwell's resignation will attend every case where office is bought. Especially does the United States Senate need to be particular in this respect. The attempt to prostitute it by means of money should be sternly rebuked. And it is a much greater evil for a man of mediocre ability, and of course of bad habits, to buy his way to a seat in that body, than for a thousand minor derelictions to occur, as he is a leper who cannot but taint all with whom he comes in contact. More than this, let it become thoroughly known that a man guilty of having bought his seat stands no chance of being admitted, and a higher grade of men will be elected. The ablest men in the Senate—Morton, Sumner and others—are not suspected of bribery, while those who are, are generally of small mental calibre, and of smaller honor. It is, too, from this latter class that corrupt legislation comes. If we were rid of corrupt members and Senators, we would also be free from corrupt legislation. Altogether, we are thoroughly gratified with the closing up of the Caldwell case, and hope the same inspiring vigor will be shown in investigating the cases of other attainted Senators. We do not desire that any person shall be unfairly dealt with. But fairness involves the purity and good name of the Senate, as well as the reputation of the individual Senator. Exact justice, kindly administered, is fair to all.

Relative to the rumor that Pomeroy will be elected to fill the seat made vacant by Caldwell's resignation, we have but a word to say. If, after the York-Page story, he is elected, Kansas ought to sink out of sight. Her reputation imperatively demands the election of her ablest and purest man, whoever he may be. And he will not seek, much less buy the office.

HARRISBURG.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 28, 1873.

The Oil Inspection Bill.

A large delegation representing the oil refining interest of Pittsburgh and vicinity, arrived here last evening, to protest against the passage of a Senate bill by the House, regulating the sale and free tests of petroleum oil. The bill passed the Senate without its provisions being well understood. It provides that no petroleum oil shall be manufactured or sold in the State the free test of which shall be less than 120 degrees, (it was originally 140) Fahrenheit, and that the Governor shall appoint Inspectors in all the counties of the State where oil is manufactured. The most stringent provisions are made for inspection and the enforcement of the law. The fees realized under it by the Inspectors in some of the counties—particularly Allegheny and Pittsburgh—would reach an extravagant figure; probably not less than a hundred thousand dollars per annum.

The representatives of the oil interest will have no difficulty in substituting a reasonable bill for this measure, which would have made short work of the business of oil refining in Pennsylvania. They have agreed on a substitute changing the grade from 120 to 110 degrees for oils consumed in Pennsylvania, and inspectors are only authorized in counties where refineries exist,—the inspection not to apply to oils manufactured for exportation either to other States or foreign countries. In Germany, which takes so much of the oil product of this country, it may be stated the standard is only 110 degrees. In Great Britain it is 120, but this is more for the protection of the shale oil manufactured in that country than for any other purpose. The Senate bill, if it had become a law, fixing the standard at 120, would have added thirty per cent. to the cost of refining, and given the oil refiners of other States, free from the restriction, extraordinary advantages.

Among the prominent oil men here are Mr. Frew, ex-Mayor Brush, United States Collector Davis, Ben. W. Morgan and others. The bill they have agreed on will be submitted to-morrow by Mr. Ballantine as a substitute for a pending measure of his on the public calendar. It will be adopted by the House, and go to the Senate. The Senate bill will be allowed to drop.

A Pension to the Pioneer Oil Producer.

The House this morning, after a brief discussion, by a vote of 66 to 23, passed a bill granting an annuity for the relief of Colonel E. L. Drake, the pioneer in the petroleum trade of the Allegheny Valley, whose great services are well known to every one acquainted with the early development of that important interest. Drake, in 1857, while living in New Haven, Conn., conceived the idea of boring into the ground for the oil. At that time it was collected from the surface of the oil springs, and the production of the entire oil regions did not exceed a barrel a week. In 1858 he commenced work, and shortly afterwards inverted the iron drilling pipe, and mode of driving which is now in universal use in the oil regions. He took out no patent, and never realized anything by his invention. A recital of Colonel Drake's enthusiastic efforts to develop the oil production would fill a volume. At first he was laughed at as a lunatic or a visionary speculator. When success crowned his labors, and the first oil well attested the correctness of his theories, it found him broken all of his means, and without a cent. He lost his investments in oil lands, and the great crowd of speculators that now took hold of the business marched over poor Drake's blasted hopes, so far as personal advantage was concerned, to the world famed fortunes of wealth and bankruptcy. Some years ago the oil producers raised two or three thousand dollars for Mr. Drake, but that is now exhausted and he is living in a state of extreme destitution at Bethlehem, dependent on the needle of his wife for the necessaries of life. He is disabled by paralysis, the result of exposures in the oil regions during his early labors, from any manual labor or other occupation.

The provision named in the House bill is fifteen hundred dollars a year during the life of Mr. Drake or his wife. This is not a charity, but justice.

The Congressional Apportionment.

The Senate Committee on Congressional Apportionment, reported back the House bill this morning materially amended, and it was made the special order for Friday next. The changes made in the western districts, from the House bill, are to make Lawrence, Beaver, and Washington one district, Butler, Mercer and Venango another, and Erie, Warren and Crawford another Forrest county is added to the Twenty-fifth District. Westmoreland, Fayette and Green are to remain the lone star of Democracy in the west. It is proposed to amend the apportionment of Allegheny county so as to take Wilkins township in the Pittsburgh district, instead of the Allegheny, in order more firmly to establish the political character of the district. Should Harry White is dissatisfied with the apportionment, and gave no lice of a minority report.

FOREIGN.

WEST INDIES.

Revolt of Cuban Forces.

HAVANA, March 26.—A report has reached the city that three detachments of troops, composed almost wholly of natives of the island, and which have hitherto been operating with the Spanish forces in the neighborhood of Manzanillo, have revolted and joined the insurgents, carrying off their commanding officers with them.

Porto Rico Emancipation.

The law for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico meets with the approval of the people. A few pro-slavery owners only object to it. Even the slave owners consider its provisions more favorable to their interests than they had reason to expect. The press generally abstains as yet from comment on the passage of the bill.

The Bank of England Forger.

Bidwell, the alleged forger, remains in close confinement, cut off from all communication from others. Permission has been refused him to consult with counsel. The authorities have made arrangements, subject to the sanction of the Home Government, to send the prisoner back to London as soon as British officers arrive to take charge of him. Orders to that effect are daily expected from Madrid.

SPAIN.

Don Carlos' Claims to the Throne Abdicated.

MADRID, March 27.—The *Imparcial* announces that Don Carlos has abdicated his claims to the Spanish throne in favor of his son, under the regency of Don Alphonse.

Rumored Insurrection in the Canary Islands.

MADRID, March 27.—It is rumored that a secession movement is on foot in the Canary Islands, and that the leaders propose to declare the islands independent of Spain and to ask for British protection.

General Hidalge has been appointed Captain General of the Canaries.

The Insurrection Spreading in the Army.

The insurrection is spreading in the army. In Catalonia many officers have been threatened with death and obliged to fly. The Carlists are masters of upper Catalonia.

The Ministerial Crisis Ended.

The ministerial crisis has terminated. No changes in the Cabinet have been announced, but a decree will be issued to-morrow or Saturday, ordering elections for the Constituent Cortes. The Conservatives, it is said, will abstain from voting.

FRANCE.

Obituary.

PARIS, March 27.—The death of Amedee Simon Dominique Thierry, the eminent historian, is announced this morning. He was seventy-six years of age.

The Memphis & El Paso Railroad Swindlers Sentenced.

PARIS, March 27.—Judgment has been rendered in the Memphis & El Paso Railroad case. The defendants are pronounced guilty of swindling and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. General Fremont is condemned in *contumaciam* to five years' confinement. The other defendants who were present were arrested to-day as they were leaving the court.

OHIO ITEMS.

THE Warren county Commissioners have recently bought fifty-three acres of land for $8,162 for the purpose of establishing a Children's Home.

CHARLES J. PERRINGTON, an auctioneer in Janesville, was found dead on Wednesday, in an outhouse. He had been in poor health for some time.

GEORGE RATHBURNE WHITE, a laborer employed in a saw-mill at Green Springs, had his hand cut off at the wrist by its coming in contact with a circular saw on Monday morning.

THE dead body of an unknown man was found lying on the sidewalk at Franklin, on Tuesday morning. At the Coroner's investigation two witnesses recognized it as the body of William Hawkins, of Providence, Henry county. He had died from intemperance and exposure.

AN OLD man named William Rust, sixty years of age, was killed at North Hampton, near Springfield, on Tuesday morning, by his next door neighbor, named William Rickard, who used only his fist. The provocation was insults offered to Rickard and wife, who is in a delicate situation, by Rust while intoxicated.

THE citizens in the northeast part of Huron county were astonished on Tuesday to find Miss Matilda Shaw dead, lying by the side of the road, about thirty rods from her residence. She was last seen about six o'clock Monday evening at the house of George Hofstetter, where she had spent most of the day. She started to go home at that hour, and was next se

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SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 95½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 40½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 118¼@118⅜.

WE HOPE none of our readers will be in haste to purchase Union Pacific railroad stock, because of the dispatch we gave yesterday from Washington, intimating that the Government prosecution of Credit Mobilier would inure directly to the benefit of the road. We give the news as it comes to us, but do not endorse it implicitly.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger*, a very careful journal, and one by no means friendly to General Hartranft's election last fall, has an editorial review of the numerous veto messages, that have been sent in by the Governor to the Legislature, and commends them, without exception, "as based upon sound and wholesome doctrine or principle." The *Ledger* concludes its article with the declaration that these messages "are in the highest degree important to the people of the State. They restore the old time era of sound principle to the executive office of the Commonwealth, and the restoration promises great good. We think they show evidence that the Governor is consulting some clear-headed, courageous, capable adviser, whom we take to be his Attorney General. It is a credit to the Governor and to the State that he has such an adviser, and it is to his honor that he follows such wholesome counsel."

THE bill for the reorganization of the State Treasury in accordance with the Constitutional amendment adopted last fall, has been reported on favorably by the Senate Judiciary Committee, has passed that body, and we presume will pass the House during the coming week. The bill was framed by Senator White, of Indiana. It provides for the election of State Treasurer next October to hold office for two years, and be ineligible to re-election until the expiration of the term following that to which he may be elected at that or any subsequent time. This is in accordance with the provision adopted by the Constitutional Convention in regard to this office. The bill also fixes the bonds of the Treasurer at five millions of dollars, with not less than five sureties, and names the first Monday of March as the commencement of the term of office. At present the State Treasurer's term commences in May. The present State Treasurer, by the pending bill, is continued in office until March, 1874.

"AFTER a prolonged investigation, needlessly so to our mind, the four House committees drawn to try the four contested seats from Luzerne county, have reported in favor of the right of the contestants. Under this decision four Democratic representatives will be ousted and four Republicans admitted to take part in legislation during the last week or ten days of the session. The State, however, will enjoy the luxury of paying both contestants and sitting members their full salary and allowances, and the railroad companies will be taxed for free passes for both parties. The addition of four Republicans to the voting strength of the party in the House was not needed for any political ends, but it was important that the gross and shameless election frauds in some of the precincts of Luzerne county should be emphatically rebuked, and the cause of justice and honest elections would have been better served had it been done more promptly. As it is, the decision of the House loses much of its significance and influence by the delay in ousting the fraudulently returned members. Luzerne county has been a hot-bed of election immoralities for a good many years, and it is to be hoped the majority party in that county will accept the result of this investigation as a warning in the future. People are not apt to spend money freely in corrupting elections, and running their precious carcasses under the shadow of the State's prison, unless they expect to realize something. If they lose the offices they commit crime to obtain, the temptation will be withdrawn, and we may have a sort of enforced honesty in the afflicted portions of the State where the ballot is a mere plaything for the worst class of desperadoes. And this principle we would not have confined to Democratic Luzerne by any means.

THE GOVERNOR'S VETOES.

Governor Hartranft still continues his rigid supervision over the bills sent to him by the Legislature, and as a matter of course veto follows veto in rapid succession. Ten were sent in on Thursday. Those who were at first inclined, very uncharitably, to set down the Governor's determination to stay the tide of evil and unjust legislation, by the free exercise of the veto power, to a mere spasmodic effort to catch popular favor, and that it would soon die away, we presume are satisfied by this time that the Executive is in earnest and that his action is based on principle, and will be consistently maintained. The restrictions laid down by the Executive in his various messages have undoubtedly subjected a good many people to inconvenience, but without exception they have been heartily approved by the great mass of the people of the State, regardless of political differences, and the Governor finds himself to-day, the honored chief magistrate of the Commonwealth throughout its length and breadth. He has proved himself, in his determination to grapple the monster evil of our State government, the man for the times—just such a man as was needed in the Executive chair. Except by the few who knew him intimately, and appreciated his firmness of character, Governor Hartranft's action has been a surprise to the people. The Democrats especially are dumb-founded; they had persuaded themselves that he would only be the creature of an unscrupulous junta of State politicians; the mere register, in fact, of the decrees of "the ring." Many Republicans, we are free to state, viewed his elevation to the office of Governor with a certain feeling of distrust. But all this has been changed by the firm stand taken by the Governor at the outset in regard to the bill granting unlimited powers to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company—a project, we feel some pride in saying, the GAZETTE was the first paper in the State to expose, and about the only one to condemn—and since consistently adhered to in passing upon the numberless schemes for individual and corporate aggrandizement presented for his approval. To-day, Governor Hartranft has a stronger hold upon the confidence of the people than any Governor of the State has ever before secured in so brief a period of official action. Even Democrats are free in their commendation of his veto messages and general official course; and this is especially the case with some of their strongest men in the Legislature, and we mention it as a fact to their credit. But is it not a revolution from the torrent of villification that was poured on the Governor last fall during the heat of the canvass, when only evil was predicted as the result of his election?

The veto messages of the Governor, the people should understand, represent only a tithe of the unwarrantable schemes of legislation he stops. All the messages enunciate certain general principles, and the Governor has given the Legislature and personal solicitors to understand in the most emphatic manner, that a compliance with the conditions he lays down is the requisite for favorable action on all bills presented to him. Hence for one bill vetoed probably dozens are passed containing the safe guards and checks he demands in the interest of the State and people. In this way the Governor has shaped much of the legislation of the session. That is, he has averted a great deal of the evil inherent in the system of private law making.

We think it would be a good plan for the Legislature before its adjournment to order the printing in pamphlet form of a large edition of Governor Hartranft's veto messages for distribution among the people of the State. They revive old and safe doctrines of government that have been lost sight of for many years under the vicious system that has sprung up in Harrisburg. Their reading and study will refresh the people, and popularize sound principles. It is also noticeable that not in a single instance have the vetoes of the Governor been seriously questioned in the Legislature, but on the contrary most of them have been unanimously endorsed. Again we say, let the Legislature scatter these statesmen-like papers broadcast over the State, that they may stimulate the revival of correct opinions as to the powers and duties of the Legislature. "Pub. Docs." are generally a nuisance to the senders, the mails and the recipients, but these messages, we think, would be welcome and useful.

RAILROADS AND POSTAL CARS.

We submitted some remarks yesterday touching the pending controversy between the Postoffice Department and the Railroad corporations. We have now some data touching several points that are of interest, and that serve to give the real status of the difficulty. It seems that the rate of compensation for postal cars is fixed by act of Congress, and that hence the Department has no control over it. The Postmaster General affirms, and it looks very plausible, that the companies seek to drive the postal cars off,—just why does not appear. It might very reasonably be supposed that for fair remuneration they would be glad to run those cars. Our supposition, based upon several facts in our possession is, that the railroads are, many of them, taxed to their utmost with a more profitable business, and hence propose to coolly discard the lesser for the greater income. Of course, the public welfare is not taken into account,—it is merely a question of dollars and cents to the railroad authorities.

This controversy goes to the root of the entire railway trouble, and we hope the Postmaster General will show the same firmness in this as in the franking privilege contest. The difficulty cannot be put in a better or more tangible form. On one side, the railroad authorities propose to deliberately sacrifice a great public interest and convenience to greed of money. On the other, the Postoffice Department represents the general welfare of the people, and their right to every proper convenience, at the hands of railroad authorities, and for reasonable charges. This is the issue. The sooner it is authoritatively settled the better, as settled it must ultimately be, and that in the interests of the people. We believe, too, that Congress will be compelled to take the subject in hand, as now it is exceedingly difficult for the people to manage corporations that have grown so wealthy and strong. Of the right of Congress to deal with the issue there can be no reasonable doubt. It has only to pass a general law declaring all railroad lines in the country to be postroads, when it will follow, as a logical consequence, that the Government has control over them. To [illegible] need be, specific laws [illegible] ing this fact. Then, as [illegible] properly declares, the G[illegible] on locomotives of its own, [illegible] panies fail to keep the way [illegible] trains, the army can do it. [illegible] that all this looks somewhat [illegible] ation of power, but if a nec[illegible] not only be cheerfully submitt[illegible] people, but imperatively demanded [illegible] better to centralize power in t[illegible] ment, which is apt to care for th[illegible] interests, than in the hands of ra[illegible] porations, which care only for t[illegible] welfare.

There is a phase of this question [illegible] really singular. It is generally assumed [illegible] the laws of commerce and trade will [illegible] ate the relations between servant [illegible] customer, and that the less legislation [illegible] have touching the operations of commerce [illegible] the better. It ought to be true,—but [illegible] nothing can be more clear than that, [illegible] the class of commerce under discussion, [illegible] the rule that seems so just is actually inverted. The railroad corporations, in place of seeking the public advantage uniformly, really aim, as soon as practicable, to get the largest possible revenue for the smallest possible service. When, owing to the development of prosperity in a State, the business becomes larger than a given road can manage, so far from encouraging new lines, or rapidly augmenting facilities, they actually repress development and prosperity. The history of every great railroad in this country furnishes an illustration of this fact. For a time, their interests and those of the public are identical; then they become opposed to each other. The law of necessity is upon this fair land,—and it must develop,—in population, in resources, in agricultural, mineral and mechanical productions. The law of railroads is, at a given point, repression. Already most of them are surfeited with business, and the public demand is unmet. What is to be done? Are the railroads or the people to govern?

That these are not random assertions may be very readily seen. The great West raises yearly millions of bushels of corn, wheat, rye, and other breadstuffs that rot, while the East is densely populated with people, often in need of these productions. Why this need and waste? Not that these breadstuffs *cannot* be transported, at reasonable cost, and placed in the market so as to insure a profit to the producer, but simply because the railroads of the country are burdened with a more profitable business. Yet these very breadstuffs, which are thus wasted to the extent of millions of dollars yearly, form a part of the substantial wealth of the country. The movement in Congress to provide a system of canals was designed to meet this great need, and save this vast wealth. This general instance is but one of many that show the repressive tendency of railroads. But the amazing fact is, that these very corporations join to prevent the development of new lines of communication. There is capital in the country sufficient to meet all demands,—but such bitter warfare is uniformly made on those who attempt to develop a competing railroad, that capitalists hesitate to expose themselves to the annoyances to which they are sure to be subjected. One of the bitterest warfares of recent date is that now in progress in New Jersey, because of an effort to build a new railroad to connect New York and Philadelphia.

From these observations, the inference is inevitable, that the power of railroads must be controlled or the prosperity of the nation will be repressed. It is impossible to blink this fact. The principle of this controversy is involved in the contest over the postal cars. In this instance, but more broadly in all instances involving the principle, we hope the railroads will be subordinated to the public good. Whether they yield now or not, we hope Congress will take the subject in hand, and pass a law that shall stand as a warning forever against all attempts to discriminate against the public. But this does not touch the root of the evil—the greater need is to make the building of railroads so free from embarrassment, that rival lines shall yet thread the country in all directions—care being taken by law to utterly prevent their consolidation.

GENERAL NEWS.

A LOT of blackfish were driven ashore by some unseen enemy on the Fernandina beach recently. One fish was seventy-three feet long, and made two barrels of oil. The oil of the captured ones will sell for $10,000.

AN English Judge recently said he hoped never to see the day when the jury would be a number less than twelve, as it generally happened that on the jury there was some one who had peculiar knowledge of the kind of question to be tried.

IT IS a fact, illustrative of the great improvement which has been made in the manufacture of paper in America, that a firm in Boston, who formerly imported all the paper used in making their chromos, now buy their supply in this country.

THE President of the Typograpical Union No. 6, of New York city, states that contributions to the Greeley Monument fund are coming rapidly from the printers throughout the country, and that there is every prospect of success.

CLEVELAND is to have an addition of five or six square miles of territory, on the west, south and east, in order to make the bounds more regular in shape. This gives Cleveland an area of about twenty-three square miles, and a population of nearly 130,000.

THE New York Legislature has before it a bill to levy a tax of one dollar upon immigrants in addition to the tax of two dollars which they now have to pay. This is very petty and very unjustifiable extortion practiced upon a class who are poorly able to endure it.

FROM present indications, business in St. Louis this season will be better than ever before. Wholesale houses are receiving unusually heavy orders from the west and south, and the prospect is unusually encouraging. Hundreds of new buildings are going up in the city, and the number of building permits issued at the headquarters of the fire department increases daily.

MARSHALL MAGRUDER, in January last, in New York, had a quarrel with a young man, named Lockwood, on Sunday. Magruder remarked that out of respect to the day, he would postpone shooting his antagonist till Monday. On that day he duly fulfilled his promise. Lockwood recovered from the wound, but the punctilious observer of the Sabbath is now sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

THE cheap transportation agitation has extended to Kansas, and the farmers of that State have held a convention at Topeka to discuss the best means of lessening the heavy transportation charges which they now pay. This seems to be the great question of the hour with the agricultural population in many localities. We notice that an "Anti-extortion Convention," as it is styled, is to meet in Springfield, April 2. All the towns and counties are urged to send delegates.

A PETITION has been presented to the British Government from the East India and China Association, urging upon the authorities the necessity of completing the railroad of the Southern overland route from Rangoon to the frontier of China. English merchants see the necessity of active exertions to obtain a hold upon the trade of China, and hence they press upon the Government the absolute necessity of direct railroad communication with that country. By means of the Pacific Railroad and streams on the Pacific Ocean, the people of the United States can reach China on a fair footing with these of any other portion of the world.

THE defeated Virginia politicians who sought to make a change in the Postoffice at Richmond are now put to their wits' ends to explain their discomfiture. A Petersburg paper endeavors to account, in the following manner, for the President's action: "The reappointment and prompt confirmation of Miss Bettie Van Lew as Postmistress of Richmond ought to have been expected, when it is remembered what faithful service she rendered Grant when he was besieging Richmond. She established a daily communication with him, and kept him informed as to the progress of events in the Confederate Capital. And then she sent him flowers. Nosegays clipped in her garden in the morning have been known to be on his supper table at City Point at night. When Richmond fell, Grant sent a trusted member of his staff there with instructions to see that her property was protected and her wants supplied."

JOSEPH T. CURRY, styled the "Prophet and Apostle of the New Dispensation," has just been tried at Appling, Columbiana county, Ga., on charges of gross immorality. Curry went to Columbia county from Massachusetts about a year ago, with one hundred men and women, who formed a society, lived in fellowship and held their property in common. Curry was ruler, under the title of "Elijah and Prophet Vahevah [illegible] Superior in things Spiritual and Temporal [illegible] was [illegible] another under [illegible] on his back. Under advice from an experienced old lady he took these all off with an oyster knife in the afternoon, and slapped on a mustard paste instead. His mother put some onion drafts to his feet and gave him a lump of tar to swallow. Then he put some hot bricks to his feet and went to bed. Next morning an old lady came in with a bottle of goose oil, and gave him a dose of it in a quill, and an aunt arrived about the same time from Bethel with a bundle of sweet fern, which she made into a tea and gave him every half-hour until noon, when he took a big dose of salts. After dinner his wife, who had seen a fine old lady of great experience in doctoring, on Franklin street, gave him two pills of her make, about the size of an English walnut; and of a similar shape, and two spoonfuls of home made balsam, to keep them down. Then he took a half pint of hot rum at the suggestion of an old sea captain who lived in the next house, and steamed his legs with an alcohol bath. At this crisis two of the neighbors arrived, who saw at once that his blood was out of order, and gave him half a gallon of spearmint tea and a big dose of castor oil. Before going to bed he took eight of a new kind of pills, wrapped about his neck a flannel soaked in hot vinegar and salt, and had feathers burnt on a shovel in his room. He is now thoroughly cured and full of gratitude. We advise our readers to cut this out and keep it where it can readily be found when danger threatens; but don't use it until all other remedies have failed.

Pruning Injured Trees and Vines.

Mr. M. B. Bateham, in the *Northern Ohio Journal*, referring to the extent of the damage done to fruit during the Winter and the propriety of subsequent pruning, says:

"We find much greater amount of injury than we at first supposed, done to fruit trees and grape vines by the freezing (or thawing?) last month. It is probable that many peach and cherry trees are entirely killed, and still more will have to be cut back very severely. But we advise the owners to let them alone for a month or two longer, till the extent of the damage can be more clearly seen. We have known peach trees to recover when they seemed almost hopelessly ruined. All the varieties of grapes in this region are injured somewhat, the Concord least of any; but most of them will, no doubt, recover, with only the loss of part or all of the season's crop, according to the extent of the killing of the buds and young wood. Where these are a good deal injured; it is best to prune quite severely, especially old vines and such as have made large growth, cutting out a good share of the old wood, and leaving the best new shoots that come out nearest the ground, and shortening these to a foot or two in length, or even less if the buds seem mostly dead. Then after the new shoots have come out in June any remaining dead wood can be cut away.

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No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
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Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. Merkitt, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Fohnestock, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Hafley, Solicitor.

PERSONAL.

AUSTIN ALLIBONE, of Philadelphia, whose "Dictionary of Poetical Quotations" is to appear in a few weeks, has sailed for Europe.

THE death at Glasgow is announced of Miss Ann Wallace, a lineal descendant of Wm. Wallace, at the age of one hundred and three.

THE Washington *Chronicle*, in an article on "The Sober Second Thought," concerning the Credit Mobilier, says of Senator Patterson that "his life had been as pure as the streams flowing from the melting snows lying on the mountain tops, hid in the clouds."

THE Duke of Edinburgh played the fiddle again recently at a public concert in the Albert Hall. As he played with the other fiddlers in a concerted piece, nobody heard his particular fiddle, but he was much applauded.

MRS. MARY ANN COTTON, of West Auckland, England, has put even Mrs. Lucrezia Borgia, of Rome, Italy, in the shade in the poisoning business, having put a quietus upon nineteen victims before a shadow of suspicion fell upon her.

SOME of the parties concerned in the California diamond swindles are paying heavily for their part of the fraud. A suit was begun some time ago, in a Kentucky court, against two of these persons, for $350,000 damages, and they have consented to pay $150,000 to get rid of the prosecution.

A WASHINGTON correspondent recently interviewed Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, and that very sensational novelist remarked that she was frightened so think how much trash she had been guilty of sending into the world. It is comforting to know that she comprehends the enormity of her offence.

FROM a Houston (Texas) letter: "I asked an old resident on the street yesterday: 'How many churches are there in the city?' 'There is,' he replied, 'one Roman Catholic, one Episcopelian, one Baptist, one Presbyterian and one Methodist church for the white folks, and then the niggers have their own churches. We hain't got any of them scattering religions, I believe.'"

CAPTAIN DUMMIT, owner of the finest orange grove in the United States, if not in the world, lives with his daughter in a board shanty of one room, with two or three wooden chairs in the line of luxurious furniture, and a well-bound copy of Byron and numbers of the Gentlemen's Magazine, ranging from 1790 to 1801, by way of literature. There's energy for you, 'chunks of it.'"

A WELL KNOWN Methodist brother who lives in the "rhubarbs" of Northampton, recently drove to the village, hitched his horse, transacted his business, and, forgetting all about the team, walked a mile and a half, home. Some of the younger members of the family were in the village in the evening, and recognized the horse, which was still standing there, lonesome and disconsolate, and after a vain search for the owner, drove home to find him comfortably abed and asleep. But he probably won't hear the last of that misadventure right away.

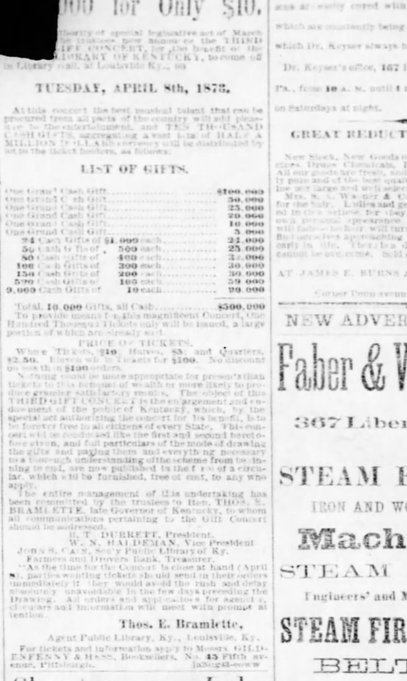
REV. DR. WALLACE, Professor of Church History in the University of Edinburgh, and one of the principal ministers of the Church of Scotland, is about to be tried before the General Assembly, having declared that he did not and could not believe in "a fidgety, unsettled God," who didn't know His own mind, and had to depend on hints from His creatures as to the best way of managing the world. Maybe the Professor is a little "fidgety and unsettled" himself.

AT the Plymouth Church prayer-meeting, last Friday evening, Mr. Beecher produced a constitution, pledge and by-laws of what was called the "Guard of Honor Society." The members pledged themselves not to use vulgar or profane language, not to play cards or billiards in a public saloon, not to cheat, &c. Mr. Beecher thinks the honest men fit for use quite too scarce, and evidently hopes to do something toward cultivating them for the market.

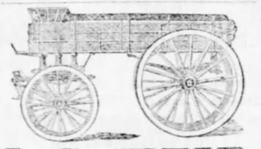
THE other day in the Lower House of the Kentucky Legislature, a member, while making a brief speech on the question of a recess, or an adjournment *sine die*, introduced a new illustration of the misfortune of overcropping one's self, which is likely to have a run elsewhere than in the member's own county. Referring to the work of the General Assembly, on the revision of the statutes, he said: "Mr. Speaker, this Legislature has not only drawn the elephant in the lottery, but, sir, we have laid off more land than we can well cultivate. In fact, sir, I may say *we have bitten off more than we can chew.*"

A WEALTHY farmer of Stratton, England, successfully pleaded his own illegitimacy as exempting him from liability to support his aged mother, by the workhouse. The attention of the Treasury was directed to that part of the paragraph in [illegible] was hinted that the defendant, [illegible] inherited his uncle's property, [illegible] legacy duty as a nephew, and [illegible] ger in blood, which he would [illegible] timate. The Treasury's insulted in a demand being made [illegible] the difference between the [illegible] he paid as nephew and the [illegible] he ought to have paid as a [illegible] they demand also compound [illegible] the arrears from 1856, when [illegible] ed, to the present date.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
ST SCHEME OF THE AGE.
$500,000
SH GIFTS.
000 for Only $10,
[illegible] of special legislative act of March [illegible] authorizing a Grand Gift Concert for the [illegible] LIFE CONCERT of KENTUCKY, to come off [illegible] Hall, at Louisville, Ky., on
TUESDAY, APRIL 8th, 1873,
At this concert the best musical talent that can be procured from all parts of the country will participate in the entertainment, and TEN THOUSAND GIFTS, amounting to FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS currency will be distributed by lot to the ticket holders, as follows:
LIST OF GIFTS.
[illegible] Grand Cash Gift $100,000
[illegible] Grand Cash Gift 50,000
[illegible] Grand Cash Gift 25,000
[illegible] Grand Cash Gift 20,000
[illegible] Grand Cash Gift 10,000
[illegible] Grand Cash Gift 5,000
54 Cash Gifts of $1,000 each 54,000
25 Cash Gifts of 500 each 25,000
80 Cash Gifts of 400 each 32,000
100 Cash Gifts of 300 each 30,000
200 Cash Gifts of 150 each 30,000
5,700 Cash Gifts of 10 each 59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of 5 each 99,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash $500,000
The Whole Grand Distribution of this magnificent Gift Concert, Five Hundred Thousand Tickets only will be issued, a large portion of which are now sold.
PRICE OF TICKETS.
Whole TICKETS, $10. Halves, $5. and Quarters, $2.50. Eleven Whole Tickets for $100. Address all orders to
[illegible] being located in the most appropriate for persons within reach of the population of wealth and more likely to produce great satisfactory results. The object of this GRAND GIFT CONCERT is to raise funds for the endowment of the public of Kentucky, which, by the special act aforesaid, can never be beguiled from it, or forever free it from all creditors of every State. This concert will be conducted like the first and second heretofore given, and full particulars of the manner of awarding the gifts and paying them and everything necessary to be known, including official certificate from the printing to each, are now published in the form of a circular, which will be furnished, free of cost, to any who write for it.
The entire management of this undertaking has been confided to the trustees of Ben. THOS. S. BRAMLETTE, late Governor of Kentucky, to whom all communications pertaining to the Gift Concert should be addressed.
H. T. DURRETT, President.
JOHN S. CAIN, Sec'y Public Library of Ky.
Farmers and Drovers Bank, Treasurer.
N. B.—In filling for the Concert of the 8th of April [illegible] parties wanting tickets should send in their orders immediately, as they would avoid the rush, and be assuredly unavoidable in the few days preceding the drawing. All orders or applications for tickets, packages and information will meet with prompt attention.
Thos. E. Bramlette,
Agent Public Library, Ky., Louisville, Ky.
For tickets and information apply to Messrs. GILDERSLEEVE & HESS, Booksellers, No. 45 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. jan6-wd-ssuw
Chautauqua Lake ICE CO.
Thankful for past patronage, the Chautauqua Lake Ice Co. beg leave to inform the citizens of Pittsburgh, and vicinity, that they have formed depots and facilities for delivery to three times the former capacity, they are prepared to furnish a superior quality of ice to all the markets. Orders left at their business house, at Chautauqua Lake, Mayville, N. Y., or at No. 11 609 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, can be anywhere obtained, cut in blocks 22 inches square and packed to ship proper, leaving a solid mass of clear crystal from 12 to 17 inches thick.
The beautiful fresh water lake is supplied by springs from its bottom, and not by streams which drain the [illegible] of the surrounding country, as the ponds and streams [illegible] our cities have to depend upon for ice. The Company, with its large stock and complete arrangements for prompt transportation by rail, will be able to fill and deliver daily to it parts of the cities where they cities are not filled by the above wagons, the subject and best for ever offered in Pittsburgh, at the same price that is charged for the common article.
A trial is solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. Order boxes will be found at the following places:
ANDREW MCKEE, Market House, and 89 Water street, Pittsburgh.
MESS. MORGAN, No. 2 Smith street.
Orders may be transmitted by mail to the office, 20 Market street, A. V. Depot.
A. HERSPERGER, Supt.



J. G. WEIR,
COACH AND WAGON BUILDER,
CORNER WASHINGTON AND POPLAR STS.



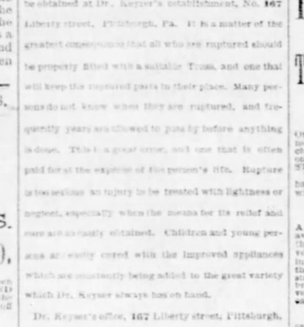
ST. LOUIS FLOUR—200 Bbls. Choice White Wheat Family Flour, "Tom Miller, Jr.," and other brands, just received and delivered to families at lowest market rates. Ring the bell.
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

BETSEY AND I ARE OUT ONCE MORE.

BY B. ELLIOTT M'BRIDE.

Betsey and I are out once more—we've had a tearing fight;
We jawed, and railed and slashed around—I tell you 'twas a sight.
I kinder wish we hadn't fought; it seems a little queer;
That we can't live like other folks, and be contented here.
But Betsey has a temper, sir, and I've a temper, too,
And when we commence to fight, we fight the battle through.
In this, our latest little fuss, she fairly scrunched me down;
She grabbed me by my silver locks, and tore them from my crown.
She thrashed me with a hazel switch—it might be called a pole—
And then she cracked me on the head with twenty lumps of coal;
She took me by my Roman nose—the handle of my head—
She wrung and twisted it about; Oh goshens how it bled.
She said I'd never bought for her a new and shiny silk,
And then she flung kerlosh on me a crock of buttermilk.
She said I was an ugly man—a mean and lying cheat—
And up her foot went, sudden-like, and I went off my seat.
"Now Cale," said she, "just sit you there, and listen while I talk;
I'll show you now I am boss, and make you toe the chalk.
You are a pretty man, oh, dear! of high and moral tone,
To lounge about that drinking hole, and leave me here alone.
"'Tis years ago since first we met; you said you loved me well;
You said you'd always be the same—in happiness we'd dwell;
You said you knew there ne'er was one you would so fondly prize."
And while she spoke, sh, me! 'tis true, the tears came in her eyes.
"'Twas very strange to see her thus, my Betsey shedding tears!
I'm sure I had not seen her cry for more than twenty years.
It took me back unto the past—the pain of long ago,
When she and I stood by the grave of darling little Joe.
I thought I'd like to say to her, "My Betsey do not weep;
If you'll forgive me true it is I will my promise keep;
I'll drink no more, I'll stay at home, for 'tis a better plan,
And you can help me, if you will, to be a better man."
But Betsey had the floor just then—I thought I would at speak
I thought I'd wait and hear her through, if she would talk a week.
Upon the floor I rested still—and sure 'twas better thus;
If I had tried to take my chair, there might have been a fuss.
And then she spake to me again: Have you forgot the past?
Have you forgot our sunny life before 'twas overcast?
Ah! Cale, I truly loved you then, you were so good and true,
For many years I thought there was no better man than you.
"And when our little darlings died, Eliza, Kate and Joe,
They placed them in the quiet vale, and we were full of woe;
You were so good and noble then—my staff and only stay;
You spake to me so tender like, my troubles passed away.
The years went on and you grew cold, you cared no more for me;
And when for more commenced to fight, we could no more agree;
You took to drink and squandered all—it sorely grieved my heart;
But I have thought the matter o'er, and, Cale, we'd better part."
This roused me up. Said I, "Old Bets, you are a lying jade.
I felt as big as seven men and not the least afraid;
"I'm sure I haven't squandered all—you've got your money yet;
So keep it all and use it all, and don't get in a sweat."
With that she struck me a heavy lick, and knocked me on the floor,
And then she ranged me on the head some twenty times or more;
She pulled me east, she pulled me west, she grabbed me by the hair,
She flung me clear across the room and smashed the rocking chair.
When I got out I came away, and now I have no home;
I go away with saddened heart, in this cold world to roam;
The tears will come into my eyes, it seems so lonely now;
And then I ask, "How will I live?" and echo answers, "How?"
I am a very quiet man; I hate these fights and brawls;
I'd rather go and end my days within the poor-house walls;
I'd rather be both lone and poor, and live upon the town,
Than have my Betsy jaw me so and daily knock me down.
It seems so strange to leave my home when I am poor and old,
And go away and wander round in this great world so cold.
It seems so strange to leave the one with whom I've passed my days;
I should have lived a nobler life and tried to mend my ways.
I fear that Betsey'll come to want; she's getting old and gray;
But can I stay and help her on along her weary way?
No, no, I can't, she wrung my nose and dragged me all about,
And so, you see, it cannot be; for she and I are out.
But now that I have left my home, I'll take a solemn vow—
And may I ever more be cursed if I break my plighted word;
I'll never drink another dram—I'll start anew from now;
And may I live I'll live a right—atone for all the past,
And strive to reach that better land and rest in peace at last.

SHELAND, Allegheny Co., Pa.
RUPTURE.
Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.
Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
New Stock, New Goods of all kinds, Family Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, &c., &c., all our goods are fresh, and we guarantee them strictly pure and of the highest quality. Please call and examine our large and well selected stock.
MRS. S. A. WRIGHT & CO.'S Soaps, a Water Color for the Toilet, a Cosmetic and Skin Beautifier, for sale only at this office. Ladies, for they are all interested in their special use as a toilet article. Beauty will fade—their hair will turn gray—and we sometimes hear persons lamenting the "curse and yellow leaf" early in life, not dreaming of the real cause of their misfortune. Call and be enlightened. Sold only in Pittsburgh at
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Faber & Van Doren,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.



F. SELLERS & CO.,
PORK PACKERS,
And Manufacturers of LARD OIL,
Corner of Tenth and Penn Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ASH.
100 casks, Common Soda Ash;
95 " Refined Soda Ash;
96 " Pearl Ash;
10 " Potash, for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,

DRY GOODS.
WM. SEMPLE
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.
New Styles "Hats."
New Ribbons, in new shades.
Flowers, &c., &c., in latest Spring Styles.
Ladies' Lace and Embroidered Sets.
Ladies' Lace and Embroidered Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' Lace and Linen Collars.
ARRIVING DAILY
Spring Dress Goods
In all the Newest Shades, at very low prices.
Ladies' New Spring Shawls.
Ladies' New Spring Shoulder Scarfs.
New Spring Suits, in striped, colors and black.
All at very low prices, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169,
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &C.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO
Are just opening the largest importation of the most beautiful
CARPETS
Ever shown in this Market,
Direct from the most celebrated Looms in Europe.
SPRING STOCK OF
DOMESTIC GOODS
ARRIVING DAILY.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
253 Fifth Avenue.
CARPETS.
The Largest Stock,
The Choicest Stock,
The Cheapest Stock.
OIL CLOTHS.
The Richest Designs,
The Brightest Colors,
The Best Goods.
Window Shades, Mattings, Stair Rods.
Boyard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue
FOR SALE---REAL ESTATE.
HOMESTEAD!
North Homestead!
HOMESTEAD TERRACE.
Homestead Park!
THE HOMESTEAD BANK
And Life Insurance Co.
Offers at private sale, on its special terms—Ten Payments, No Interest, and Life Insurance without charge, a few very fine Building Sites at HOMESTEAD on the P. C. & Y. R. R., and at SOUTH HOMESTEAD, in the Twenty-second ward, Pittsburgh.
The Company takes this occasion to say that it has secured a large and very handsome Property which will be known as
Homestead Terrace,
A level plateau on the A. V. R. R., and Wilkinsburg avenue (no hills this side of Verona borough. It is the finest desirable one-fifth of an acre lots, in the most healthful and delightful rural home for persons engaged in the manufactories of the upper wards, from whence the commuters' fare will hardly exceed. Hack line street railway. It has been secured on terms that will bring the lots within the reach of all, and will be sold on very limited terms, and will be ready for market at an early day.
ALSO,
over 200 Acres, 3½ miles from the city, on Fair Hanover Railroad, which is designed to lay out in the similar scale of the above, called *Forest Park*, and which commends to the natural surface, and Lots, in size and shape to suit purchasers, with positions and prices suited to avoiding all unsightly and expensive grading, and preserving and forever adding to the natural beauty and rural character of the place, which will be known as
Homestead Park,
and as the chosen residence of those who appreciate a
BEAUTIFUL HOME.
As soon as the proper plans can be arranged, this property will be opened to settlement and will sell for a fraction of the price demanded in other localities equally distant from business.
It Will Pay Every One
to call at the bank, 112 Smithfield street, and get full information before purchasing elsewhere.
FOR SALE BY
HERRON & BATES
Real Estate Brokers,
UNDER THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL.
20,000 Acres of Land in Western Virginia part of it being heavily timbered. Will sell in lots to suit purchasers.
LOT on Sheff

M. E. CONFERENCE.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

SALEM, O., TUESDAY, March 25, 1873.

Appointments for 1873.

WEST PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.

S. F. MASON, P. E.
Liberty street—A. Riley.
Ames Church—E. R. Jones.
Main street—R. T. Miller.
Mansfield—N. G. Miller.
Chartiers—T. Storer.
Knowlson's—L. H. Baker.
Washington—H. C. Beacom.
Noblestown and Fayette—J. E. Wright.
Florence—M. M. Sweeney—one to be supplied.
Georgetown—J. Giedhill.
Wellsburgh—S. H. Cravens.
Franklin—G. B. Hodson.
Independence—N. B. Stewart.
Claysville—E. J. Smith.
Canonsburg—C. M. Westlake.
Peter's Creek—C. H. Edwards.
Mount Washington—R. S. Kendig.
Philippsburg—J. F. Huddleson.
Shoustown—J. Dillon.
Pine Run—W. P. Blackburn.
Merryman C. Harris, Missionary to Japan.
Albert L. Long, Missionary to Bulgaria.

SOUTH PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.

HIRAM MILLER, P. E.
Wesley Chapel—G. W. Cranage.
Trinity—T. McCleary.
Carson street—E. Ellingley.
Bingham—L. McGuire.
Walton Church—Jos. Hollingshead.
Monongahela City—E. Williams.
Monongahela Circuit—R. B. Mansell.
Bentleyville—J. Hudson.
California and Greenfield—Wm. Johnson.
Bonlsville—J. H. Henry.
Fayette City and Fairview—J. Mechem.
Redstone—T. Patterson.
Millsboro—W. H. McGinnis.
Carmichaels—G. W. Baker.
Waynesburg—R. J. White.
Hopewell and Farrel]—To be supplied.
Pleasant Valley—E. M. Williams.
Greensboro—J. Williams.
C. W. Scott was granted a supernumerary relation.

SOUTHEAST PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.

L. R. BEACOM, P. E.
Smithfield Street—A. W. Butts.
Centenary—E. Hamilton.
Braddock's Field—A. C. Castle.
McKeesport—D. A. McCready.
Elizabeth—E. B. Griffin.
Rostraver—S. G. Miller.
Belle Vernon—M. McK. Garrett.
Brownsville—J. Mansell.
Bridgeport—J. C. Castle.
Uniontown—J. J. Moffit.
Connellsville—T. H. Wilkinson.
West Newton—J. J. Hays.
Mount Pleasant—S. Wakefield.
Dawson—S. T. Mitchell, one to be supplied.
Addison—D. J. Davis.
Ligonier—A. P. Leonard.
Unity—H. Appleton.
Somerset—W. A. Stuart.
Draw's and Greenough—J. L. Stifley.
Donegal—W. H. Rider.
New Lexington—W. B. Lichleiter.
Falls City—To be supplied.
Dale City—S. B. Davis.
Fayette Circuit—S. Lemon.
Joseph Horner, Agent of Book Depository, at Pittsburgh, and member of Smithfield Street Quarterly Conference.
Warner Loug, Chaplain to Western Seamen's Friend Society, and member of Smithfield Street Quarterly Conference.

EAST PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.

HIRAM SINSEBAUGH, P. E.
Emory—W. A. Davidson.
Butler Street—W. B. Watkins.
Pennsylvania avenue—M. J. Montgomery.
Oakland—E. M. Wood.
St. Paul—D. Hess.
Homewood—M. Swan.
Wilkinsburg—W. Smith.
Tuttle Creek—W. D. Slease.
Irwin's—S. P. Wolf, J. W. Miles.
Miller's—J. N. Pershing.
Penn—S. Ku lbe.
Greensburg—W. W. Roup.
Latrobe—J. F. Jones.
New Derry—A. C. Johnson.
Blairsville—J. Grant.
Homer and Blacklick—T. J. Kurtz.
Indiana—J. M. Sleppy.
New Florence and Bolivar—J. C. Riley.
Armagh—J. W. McIntyre.
Coopersdale—W. D. Stevens.
Johnstown—A. D. Rodgers.
Wilmore—J. F. Pershing.
Belsano—To be supplied.
Mechanicsburg and Greenville—Geo. Crook.
A. J. Rich was granted a supernumerary relation.

NORTH PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.

R. L. MILLER, P. E.
Christ Church—S. M. Vernon.
City Mission—J. C. High.
Union Centenary—J. J. Mellyar.
Turentum—F. W. Vertlean.
Forbes—A. H. Norcross.
Union and Emory—J. R. Roller.
Springdale—J. B. Gray.
Freeport—N. P. Kerr.
Harmony—T. C. Mitchell.
Butler—M. Hollister.
Kittanning—J. B. Uber.
Elderton—E. D. Holtz.
Dayton—G. F. Core.
Marchand—H. Banks.
Livermore—J. A. Huster.
Plumville,—T. N. Eaton.
Apollo.—(to be supplied.)
Sandy Creek—M. B. Pugh.
Murrysville—A. H. Miller.
Smithport—(to be supplied.)
Brownsdale—B. T. Thomas.
Leechburg—George Orbin.
Knox—N. Davis.
J. C. Pershing, President Pittsburgh Female College, and member of Christ Church Quarterly Conference.
Geo. Loomis, President Allegheny College, and member of Christ Church Quarterly Conference.

ALLEGHENY DISTRICT.

S. H. NESBITT, P. E.
Arch Street—J. A. Miller.
South Common—J. W. Baker.
North Avenue—C. A. Holmes.
Union M. E.—I. N. Baird.
Simpson Chapel—E. J. Johnson.
Church's Run—M. L. Wesley.
Allegheny Circuit—J. W. Kessler.
Sewickleyville—J. R. Mills.
Bellevue and Blackburn—G. W. Swift.
Freedom—A. B. Cartwright.
Beaver—W. Lynch.
Bridgewater—D. L. Dempsey.
Rochester—T. H. Hodgson.
New Brighton—J. L. Dewes.
Beaver Falls—W. Hanes.
Enon Valley—J. G. Gogley.
Darlington and Concord—R. Jordan.
Leetonia—J. Coil.
Columbiana—W. Darby, J. S. Ross.
Salem—T. N. Boyle.
Charles Thorn, Agent of the Pennsylvania Bible Society and member of Sewickleyville Quarterly Conference.
J. A. Swaney, Missionary to South America and member of Arch Street Quarterly Conference.
R. T. Taylor, President of the Beaver College and Musical Institute, and Member of Beaver Quarterly Conference.

CANTON DISTRICT.

W. Cox, P. E.
Canton—First Church—C. W. Smith.
Canton—Second Church—G. A. Lowman.
Massillon—J. McCarr.
Greentown—C. McDaslin.
Marlboro—J. Wright.
Alliance—W. H. Locke.
Mt. Union—W. Brown.
Bannaville—A. E. Lane.
New Lisbon—S. Y. Kennedy.
Elkton—J. D. Leggett.
Hanoverton—M. J. Stutts.
Salineville—S. Baker.
Carrollton—W. L. Dixon.
Minerva—G. W. Johnson.
Malvern—W. Bedall.
Waynesburg—A. E. Ward.
Sandville—W. H. Stuart.
New Cumberland—J. M. Bray.
Philadelphia Plains—G. D. Kinnear.
Franklin and Freesburg—W. K. Brown.
Sandy Valley—H. McCall.
O. N. Hartshorn, President of Mount Union College, and Member of Mount Union Quarterly Conference.
William Hunter, editor of Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, and Member of Alliance Quarterly Conference.

STEUBENVILLE DISTRICT.

JOHN WILLIAMS, P. E.
Kramer Chapel—J. S. Bracken.
Hamilton Chapel—H. L. Chapman.
Finley Chapel—J. R. Keys.
Thompson Chapel—J. Q. A. Miller.
Wellsville—Jas. Hollingshead.
East Liverpool—W. P. Turner.
Richmond—E. Edson.
Harlem Springs—J. J. Jackson.
Wintersville—D K Stevenson.
Smithfield—J. Conrad.
Bloomfield—O. S. Rachel.
New Somerset—G. W. Dennis.
Leesburg—A. Scott.
New Market—J. Stevens.
Leavittsville—J. H. White.
Hammondsville and Irondale—L. Paine.
Mount Pleasant—W. Wakefield.
Dawson—S. T. Mitchell, one to be supplied.
Deersville—J. H. Doan, one to be supplied.
New Athens—T. W. Anderson.
Warrenton—John Charlton.
West Wheeling and Mount Pleasant—W. E. Peregoy.

BARNESVILLE DISTRICT.

S. BURT, P. E.
Barnesville—J. S. Lemmon.
Bridgeport—W. F. Lauck.
Bellair—H. Rogers.
St. Clairsville—D. D. Vail.
Fairview—P. G. Edmonds.
Morristown—D. A. Pierce.
Belmont—J. R. Cooper.
Woodfield—H. J. Smith.
Somerton—M. J. Mann.
Barnesville Circuit—H. H. Pershing.
Hendrysburg—D. Rhodes.
Beallsville—W. Gamble.
Hannibal—R. M. Freshwater.
Clarington—J. Shaw.
Centerville—J. E. Hollister, one to be supplied.
Moorfield—W. Smith.
Freeport—F. I. Swaney.
Powhattan—J. A. Wright.
Antioch—J. I. Wilson.

M'CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT.

S. M. HICKMAN, P. E.
McConnellsville—A. R. Chapman.
Beverly—T. Finley.
Unionville—W. S. Cummings.
Mt. Zion—N. Worthington.
Morgan—R. S. Strahl.
Rich Hill—J. W. Fouts.
Bethel—L. B. King.
Senora—E. B. Webster.
Duncan's Falls—D. Jordan.
Secondville—G. W. Watters.
Quaker City—M. C. Grimes.
Summerfield—W. R. Bareus.
Stafford—L. Timberlake.
Caldwell—D. C. Knowles.
Macksburg—F. D. East.
Salem—A. D. McCormick.
Lebanon—W. N. Webster.
Newport—J. W. Robins.
Sand Hill—H. M. Rader.
Brownsville—W. Piggot.
Edna B. Leonard transferred to John Street Church, Cincinnati.
J. R. Thompson transferred to Wheeling, West Va.
W. L. Stutts transferred to Colorado Conference.
M. C. Harris goes out as a Missionary to Japan.
L. M. Gardner transferred to Baltimore Conference.
G. A. Sheets transferred to Minnesota Conference.
O gar Alson transferred to Erie Conference.

"FOR LICENSE."

The Official Returns—Footing up the Figures—The County Carried for License.

Yesterday morning Mr. McCleary, Clerk of Courts, opened the returns from the county, showing the vote in the several rural districts on the license question. The returns from the two cities have not yet been footed up officially, but they will not vary from what has already been published. The record from the districts outside the cities is as follows:

BOROUGHS.	For	Against.
Mansfield	73	45
Sewickley	26	145
Etna	170	94
Elizabeth	24	173
West Elizabeth	68	38
McKeesport	244	113
Verona	27	21
Bellevue	3	67
Millvale	65	54
Sharpsburg	224	176
Chartiers	41	86
Braddock	123	38
Turentum		
Total	1,143	1,027

TOWNSHIPS.	For	Against.
Reserve	146	4
Richland	57	58
Neville	5	27
McClure	88	70
Leet	27	46
Mifflin	203	81
Chartiers	91	47
McCandless	197	14
Sewickley	21	14
Union	73	100
Harrison	178	118
Moon	98	18
North End district	64	50
Shaler, 1st precinct	119	25
Shaler, 2d precinct	73	33
Crescent	14	24
Lower Clair	270	47
Marshall	83	2
Scott, 1st precinct	16	22
Scott, 2d precinct	45	47
Stowe	58	27
Bowden	35	91
Ohio	36	44
Kilbuck, 1st precinct	38	55
Kilbuck, 2d precinct	80	26
Lincoln	6	30
Findley	49	94
Penn	75	83
Shaler, 1st precinct	48	24
Rose, 2d precinct	75	56
Baldwin, 1st precinct	76	27
Baldwin, 2d precinct	103	64
Elizabeth, 1st precinct	5	60
Elizabeth 2d precinct	43	18
Elizabeth, 3d precinct	..	..
Elizabeth, 4th precinct	28	64
Fawn	29	38
North Fayette	65	71
Patton, 1st precinct	32	43
Patton, 2d precinct	29	65
Franklin	54	30
Pine	35	48
Wilkins, 1st and 2d precincts	170	254
Plum	18	96
South Fayette	6	87
East Deer	96	101
Robinson, 1st precinct	40	13
Robinson, 2d precinct	68	59
Indiana, 1st precinct	125	89
Indiana, 2d precinct	74	82
Upper St. Clair	8	81
Jefferson	88	52
North Versailles	74	60
South Versailles, 1st prec't.	23	27
South Versailles, 2d prec't.	19	28
South Versailles, 3d prec't.	87	38
Hampton	88	88
West Deer	56	60
Forward	24	90
Totals	3,675	3,295

From these figures, and those we have heretofore given, we ascertain the exact vote, which is given in the following

RECAPITULATION.

Pittsburgh.		
Total vote for License	12,924	
Total vote against License	5,190	
Majority for License		7,734
Allegheny.		
Total vote for License	8,335	
Total vote against License	3,130	
Majority for License		2,205
Boroughs.		
Total vote for License	1,143	
Total vote against License	1,027	
Majority for License		116
Townships.		
Total vote for License	3,675	
Total vote against License	3,292	
Majority for License		383
Majority for License in cities	9,939	
Majority for License in "rural" districts	499	
Total in County	10,438	
Total vote cast	35,716	
Vote in October for Governor	42,261	
Vote for President in November	34,901	

THE RAILROAD WAR.

The Unpleasantness at Youngstown, Ohio —The Facts in the Case—Great Excitement but no Collision.

The excitement at Youngstown, Ohio, in reference to the possession of the Liberty Railroad, still continues with no show of yielding on either side. The conflict—or rather the excitement, for it is not a conflict yet—was created in this way: The Liberty and Vienna Railroad was sold about a year ago to the Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh Company, the payment to be half cash and half in bonds of the company. The Liberty and Vienna Company, composed of Messrs. Stambaugh, Wrather, Arms and Morris, of this city, a short time after claimed a non-fulfillment of the contract on the part of the Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh Company, and the Courts allowed an injunction preventing the Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh Company from operating the road. The injunction was dissolved on Monday afternoon, when the Liberty and Vienna party took possession of the road, tearing the track up in several places and putting a large force of men to hold it. Mr. McCreery, President of the Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh Company, brought an equally large force on Tuesday morning and a conflict seemed certain, but after consultation this was far prevented. Both parties claim the advantage. It is uncertain yet as to whether a collision can be prevented, as there is no appearance of a desire to compromise.

The last intelligence from the scene states that the hostile parties were still menacing each other, but no overt demonstration had yet taken place. The portions of the track which had been torn up were unrepaired, but no attempt was made to destroy more. The present interesting status of affairs cannot last long, and a day or so, will, it is thought, witness a settlement of the difficulty.

PIENDISH MALICE.

Dastardly Attempt to Wreck a Train—Miraculous Escape of a Load of Passengers.

Last evening, as the Chicago mail train on the Fort Wayne road, due here at 8:35, was coming east in the vicinity of Beaver Falls, the train had a remarkable escape from an accident which might have been accompanied by most frightful results. The train had left Beaver Falls station, and was running at a tolerably rapid rate, having about gotten under headway, when the engineers's attention was attracted by some dark and suspicious looking object on the track a short distance ahead. By the headlight of the locomotive it was visible, and suspecting something wrong, he immediately attempted attempted to check up. The distance was so short and the momentum of the train too great to stop it before reaching the spot. The object, however, was very soon was pushed ahead by the wheels of the locomotive. Upon examining the object the engineer found it to be an iron rail laid squarely across the track, evidently with the intention of throwing off the train. The cars were crowded with passengers, many of whom were ministers returning from the Conference at Salem. The scene which the cowardly perpetrator had chosen ensured the most terrible results had his fiendish purpose succeeded. The passengers were not informed of the affair until assured that the danger was over. The feeling among them may be imagined.

....On Friday last recurred the vernal equinox, and its reputation for variety was fully sustained. The day and night is of equal length, the sun rising at six o'clock in the morning and setting at six in the evening. From this time the sun will recede from the equator until the 21st day of June, the summer solstice, when the days will have reached their greatest length. From that time the action of the earth will cause an approach of the sun to the equator until the autumnal equinox, and the nights will continue to lengthen until the winter solstice. Now that the usual equinox has passed, fair weather may be expected, and the gardener is measurably assured in putting the seeds for early vegetables in the ground. A few more weeks now and the spring, the happy and welcome harbingers of the season of flowers, and the forerunners of the harvest of fruits and cereals which a kind Providence has given to the dwellers upon the earth.

The Great Organ—The Burdett—Not Sham Stops.

The Burdett Organ is the only one that contains no *sham* stops; every stop having a distinctive variety of tone. Purchasers are not deceived by an array of *sham* stops which other makers purposely get up to mislead unsuspecting customers, and to obtain higher prices than the instruments are really worth. For instance the celebrated *Celeste Stop* is in the Burdett organ, composed of a separate and distinct set of reeds, producing a delightful tone, while in most other organs there is no separate set of reeds, and the effect is but a muddy conglomeration of sound. If you desire an organ the most complete in tone and durability, and returning you dollar for dollar in musical excellence, get the Burdett, which can be obtained only at H. Kleter & Bro.'s warerooms, No. 122 Wood street. These first-class Burdetts are offered as low as the ordinary slop shop organ which has to be peddled around the country in order to find customers.

How a Farmer Bought Three Hundred Pounds of Cement—Signing an Order—The Sequel so the Transaction.

Yesterday morning Henry Wolf, a farmer living in Ohio township, appeared before Alderman McMasters and related how he was swindled out of one hundred and fifty dollars, by the notorious note game and agency business. It is somewhat queer that men living in this county, where so many newspapers abound, should be "green" enough to bite at the agency bait. He states that he believes the parties to be D. McDonald and T. F. Holmes alias Meek, now in the Butler county jail awaiting a trial for the same offense. It appears that these men stopped at his house, introduced themselves as agents for the Cement Company in Cleveland, and after dickering with him for some time, offered to send him three hundred pounds of cement to, try if he would sign an order, which same he did to his sorrow, as he is now called upon to pay that that little bill; but worse than all, he never got that roofing cement. The Alderman thinks that with good success he may get hold of the perpetrators, but he cannot fill but loose from Butler county justice. Mr. Wolf returned to Ohio township last evening vowing he will never be interviewed by an agent of agents of any kind, that he will insure his life, and erect an immense barricade before his door displaying the black flag and sign, "Agents—Beware!"

Serious Accident at a Blast Furnace.

Tuesday's Wheeling *Intelligencer*, in giving an account of an accident which happened at the Riverside Furnace, in that city, says: We heard yesterday that the furnace did *not* chill, but that the hearth gave way, Friday night—about fifty tons of iron running into the foundation below. It was of course lost, and will never be recovered. The stones of which the hearth was made were from a quarry near Martin's Ferry, and were put in place before they had time to become thoroughly seasoned. The intense heat fractured them, and it has since become known for months that they were disintegrating. Friday night the great mass of molten metal broke through and ran out, as above stated. This mishap necessitated the immediate blowing out of the furnace, and the task of removing the unburned stock in the stack will be completed in three or four days. The next hearth will be made of Mount Savage fire brick, for which an order has already been forwarded. Intelligence of the letting of them, and the furnace will be ready for firing again in the course of three or four weeks. It is estimated that the loss sustained by the owners will not exceed ten thousand dollars. Riverside has been in operation about fifteen months, and has produced within that period nearly *twenty thousand tons* of iron—the greatest product, we believe, of any furnace in the country.

Allegheny County Teachers' Institute—Meeting Next Week.

The annual meeting of the Allegheny County Teachers' Institute will be held in the hall of the Fourth ward School-house, on Penn avenue, next week, commencing Monday morning and ending Friday evening. This convocation is composed of all the teachers in the public schools in the county outside of the city of Pittsburgh, every teacher being required by law to be present.

The exercises of the coming institute promise to be quite interesting. A glance over the programme prepared indicates that in addition to the regular discussions, etc., connected with the regular teacher's work, there will be lectures from Judge Kirkpatrick, Wm. McCandless, Wm. McGinley, Rev. W. H. Gill, Allegheny, Rev. W. S. Watkins, Pittsburgh, Prof. T. C. Mendenhall, of the Agricultural College, Ohio; Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Bakerstown; Rev. Mr. McKeever, of this city, and elocutionary exercises by J. Newton Gotthold, Esq.

The sessions of the institute, if the programme proves to be half as good as it would indicate, will be of interest not only to teachers, but friends of education generally.

County Controller's Report.

The annual report of Mr. Henry Warner, our County Controller, is before us, neatly printed in pamphlet form. It gives in all desirable detail, a complete exhibit of the fiscal affairs of Allegheny county for the year ending January 1st, 1873, including itemized records of receipts and expenditures; of appropriations for whatever purposes; tabulated statements of taxes, assessed, collected and exonorated in the wards and townships respectively. Also statements, with particulars of the funded and of the floating debt, the operations of the sinking fund and full statements of the workings of the county Work House and the county home, with tables of recapitulation under the several heads. The whole forms a complete methodical exposition of the county affairs, presented in a manner at once comprehensive and concise, and well worthy of careful examination by every taxpayer. The document is in every way creditable to Mr. Warner, attesting both his ability and capacity in all for the responsible and arduous duties of his office. We will, within a few days, lay this report in full before our readers, and advise them to preserve the paper containing it for future reference.

The End of the Nunns Case.

Yesterday afternoon the case of William NUNNS, charged with having poisoned his wife, came up for a hearing before the Mayor. Prof. J. W. Langley testified in regard to his investigation of the stomach of the deceased, the result of which has already been published in connection with the report of the Coroner's inquest. The Professor had searched for three different kinds of poison: croton oil, vegetable and mineral poisons, but could find symptoms of the presence of neither kind mentioned. He explained the effects of the different poisons, and the possibility of finding evidence of the poison five or six days after death. He had found what he supposed to be symptoms of inflammation of the stomach, though two or three physicians, to whom this point had been referred, were unable to agree upon this question.

After hearing the testimony of the Professor the Mayor said that he supposed that the circumstances justified an investigation, but there was nothing upon which he could hold the prisoner. Nunns was accordingly discharged, and left the office in a happy frame of mind.

Wagons and Wheelbarrows.

We desire to do a service to any reader of the GAZETTE who would know the best place in the western country to get such articles as are extensively manufactured by Columbus Coleman & Son, on Marion avenue, Allegheny. We state in the first place, that this firm keeps on hand from 300,000 to 500,000 feet of well-seasoned oak and hickory lumber, from which, with about forty workmen, they are constantly fabricating all kinds of brick, stone, mortar, graders' and miners' wheelbarrows, and wheelbarrows for stores and for boys. Also, every style of store, office, hotel and mill trucks. They are also constantly turning out spring and plain wagons in great variety; patent dump wagons for brick, &c.; and finally, their spring wagons, with the thimble-skein wagons, warranted to be of *lighter draught, better finished* and *cheaper* than any other wagon now in use.

Washington and Jefferson College.

The trustees of this institution convened in this city yesterday, to open the bids advertised for some time ago, but it was found that they called for something like $20,000 more than had yet been secured and available for that purpose. After some discussion, it was decided that with the present money market, it was not wise to proceed with the prospect of a debt. The Board, therefore, adjourned until July 1st, hoping the remaining sum needed may be secured by that time.

Election in Jacksonville.

The election for borough officers was held in Jacksonville, Indiana county on the 21st inst., with the following result:

Judge of Elections, O. H. Scott; Inspectors, J. A. Reed and J. C. McCracken; Assessor, J. M. Laughlin; Assistant Assessors, M. Shields and John Downey; School Directors, Dr. Wm. Jack and C. McCracken; Overseers of the Poor, J. B. Altman and E. Ferguson; Auditor, J. M. Laughlin; Constable, D. B. Gibney; Burgess, Wm. C. Shields; Council, J. A. Reed and J. Thomas; Borough Constable, Dr. C. C. Miller.

Killed on the Pan Handle.

Yesterday morning William Clark, a brakeman on the Pan Handle Railroad, was killed at Dennison, Ohio, by being caught between two cars while making up a train. Deceased lived in Allegheny city, and the remains were brought to his home on Jefferson street last evening. Clark was about twenty-two years of age, and unmarried. He was engaged in making up a train on which he intended to come home when the fatal accident occurred.

Another Old Subscriber.

Thomas Faull, Sen., of Brownsville, Pa., with a single exception, is our oldest living subscriber. He is 85 years old, about two years younger than the GAZETTE. His son called yesterday and paid the price of the paper for the sixtieth year of an unbroken series. He enjoys a goodly share of health and cherishes the GAZETTE as an old, tried, and faithful friend, and the GAZETTE heartily reciprocates his generous attachment. May his years be multiplied, and his death peaceful.

***We were very glad to learn yesterday that our old friend, Dr. P. D. Liscomb, of Beaver Falls, was recovering from a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism, from which he has been suffering for the past four weeks. The siege was long and severe, but he is now convalescing rapidly, and it is thought will be enabled to move around again in a fortnight at the farthest—a fact which will give pleasure to his many friends in Pittsburgh, as well as those at the "Falls."

12 Samples sent by mail for 50 cts., that retail quick for $10. R. L. Wolcott, 181 Chatham Square, N. Y. 9194-17.

....Wheeling has a sensation in the shape of a two-legged horse.

An Exclusively Commission House.

We call the attention of our country readers to the advertisement in this paper of Messrs. Loh & Cooley, whose warehouse and office is at 203 Liberty street. This firm restricts itself to an agency for others. It does not buy or sell on its own account, but invites consignments of every description of country produce, including all the products of the farm, such as butter, eggs, lard, cheese, grain, seeds, poultry, potatoes, onions, apple butter, bacon, and all kinds of green or dried fruit. These are received and disposed of to their numerous city customers on the best terms the market will admit. A moderate commission is charged, and the net proceeds promptly paid over or remitted, as owners may direct. The members of the firm give close personal attention to the orders and interests of their correspondents. They have been very successful in extending their business in town and country, and have secured the confidence of all who deal with them. We advise our country friends who have produce for the Pittsburgh market, to call on Messrs. Loh & Cooley, who, we feel confident, will give every satisfaction.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 27, 1873.

At no period in our history have we had so large an amount of corporate issues—including bonds of State, city and county, as at present. The amount of all such indebtedness in the United States has been estimated at $5,000,000,000. The greater part of these bonds are good, but a great deal to which all of them are liable is either a fraudulent issue or counterfeit imitation of them. There is so much of roguery in these days that it is not hard to believe in the doctrine of the total depravity of man. There is a field for dishonest men in the issue of counterfeit bonds which they will not hesitate to take advantage of. We particularly caution our readers from purchasing any bonds—even Government bonds which they will not believe

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest Market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,
Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.
Capital, - - $400,000
Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.
Interest owed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.
A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. V. BRADLEY, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

Subscription Books Still Open
FOR THE
U. S. 5 PER CENT.
Funded Loan.
The last opportunity for holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS to get Government 5 Per Cents in exchange.
We will make Exchanges for National Banks, Insurance Companies and Capitalists on the same terms as the Immediate Agents of the Treasury Department.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street

ISIDORE COBLENS,
DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE.
Stocks, Notes, Bonds and Mortgages bought and sold on Commission.
OFFICE—No. 58½ Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Shoe and Leather SAVINGS BANK,
No. 14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, W. H. BROWN,
D. R. DAVIDSON, G. FOLLANSBEE,
R. W. RANKIN, JOHN P. SCOTT,
J. H. BORLAND, E. H. PALMER, JR.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits of $1 and upward received. Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 28, 1873.

A disturbing element in the business of this year is the probable general strike which is talked of in various parts of the country. It is true that labor has some grievances to complain of, and that need to be rectified, but yet a strike is not the way in which to remedy any evils. There is a growing tendency among laboring men to strike whenever any special evil is to be removed, but all the strikes that have ever taken place have never resulted in the success expected of them. By these strikes, all the business of afraid to make contracts for the future, and the country becomes deranged, business men are immense losses are entailed, not only upon business men, but also upon the workmen themselves. If there are any differences to be settled between labor and capital, it would be much better for such questions to be decided by arbitration. Then business could go on with some degree of certainty and contracts could be made with surety.

Money is rather close to-day, caused in a measure by the near approach of April. Remittances of currency to the country are very heavy on account of April settlements, but all of these remittances will again return in a few days. When the return tide sets in, money will become much easier than it is now, and added impetus and new life be given to every branch of trade. We publish below our corrected report of local stocks, to which we call the attention to all our readers interested in the purchase or sale of these stocks:

Quotations of Bank and Insurance Stocks, of Pittsburgh, Pa., furnished daily by Lyon & Shorb, Stock and Note Broker, 116 Smithfield Street. (Exchange Bought and Sold at Bullion at Par.) Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only. Orders Solicited for the Purchase or Sale of any Local Stocks.

Where Quoted.	Name of Company.	Par Value.	Cash paid in.	Last Div. declared.	For what time.	Last Div. Incurd.	Asked.	Offered.	Cash Pd in.	Par Val.
NATIONAL BANKS.	First National Bank (Allegh'y)	100	100	Dec. 1872	6 mos	Dec. 1872	100	97	100	100
	Second National Bank (Allegh'y)	100	100	Dec. 1872	6 mos	Dec. 1872	100	97	100	100
	Citizens' National Bank	100	100	Dec. 1872	6 mos	Dec. 1872	100	97	100	100
	Commercial National	100	100	Dec. 1872	6 mos	Dec. 1872	100	97	100	100
	Exchange National	100	100	Dec. 1872	6 mos	Dec. 1872	100	97	100	100
	Fourth National	100	100	Dec. 1872	6 mos	Dec. 1872	100	97	100	100
	Iron City National	100	100	Dec. 1872	6 mos	Dec. 1872	100	97	100	100
	Pittsburgh National	100	100	Dec. 1872	6 mos	Dec. 1872	100	97	100	100
	Union National	100	100	Dec. 1872	6 mos	Dec. 1872	100	97	100	100
	Western Pennsylvania	100	100	Dec. 1872	6 mos	Dec. 1872	100	97	100	100
BANKS, BROKERS, STATE CHARTERS.	Bank of Pittsburgh	100	100	Dec. 1872	6 mos	Dec. 1872	100	97	100	100
	Mechanic Deposit Savings	100	100	Dec. 1872	6 mos	Dec. 1872	100	97	100	100
	Pittsburgh Savings	100	100	Dec. 1872	6 mos	Dec. 1872	100	97	100	100
	Tradesmen's Savings	100	100	Dec. 1872	6 mos	Dec. 1872	100	97	100	100
	Old Pittsburgh Savings	100	100	Dec. 1872	6 mos	Dec. 1872	100	97	100	100
	Allegheny Savings	100	100	Dec. 1872	6 mos	Dec. 1872	100	97	100	100
	Bakerstown Savings	100	100	Dec. 1872	6 mos	Dec. 1872	100	97	100	100
	Citizens' Deposit	100	100	Dec. 1872	6 mos	Dec. 1872	100	97	100	100
	Allegheny Deposit	100	100	Dec. 1872	6 mos	Dec. 1872	100	97	100	100
	Pittsburgh Deposit	100	100	Dec. 1872	6 mos	Dec. 1872	100	97	100	100
	Peoples Savings (Allegheny)	100	100	Dec. 1872	6 mos	Dec. 1872	100	97	100	100
	Duquesne Savings (Allegheny)	100	100	Dec. 1872	6 mos	Dec. 1872	100	97	100	100
	Allegheny Homestead	100	100	Dec. 1872	6 mos	Dec. 1872	100	97	100	100
	Manufacturers' Savings (Allegh'y)	100	100	Dec. 1872	6 mos	Dec. 1872	100	97	100	100
	Pittsburgh Insurance (Cumb'l'd)	100	100	Dec. 1872	6 mos	Dec. 1872	100	97	100	100
INSURANCE COMPANIES.	Citizens'	100	100	Dec. 1872	6 mos	Dec. 1872	100	97	100	100
	Commercial	100	100	Dec. 1872	6 mos	Dec. 1872	100	97	100	100
	Eagle	100	100	Dec. 1872	6 mos	Dec. 1872	100	97	100	100
	Fayette	100	100	Dec. 1872	6 mos	Dec. 1872	100	97	100	100
	Firemen's	100	100	Dec. 1872	6 mos	Dec. 1872	100	97	100	100
	Franklin	100	100	Dec. 1872	6 mos	Dec. 1872	100	97	100	100
	Germania	100	100	Dec. 1872	6 mos	Dec. 1872	100	97	100	100
	Hartford	100	100	Dec. 1872	6 mos	Dec. 1872	100	97	100	100
	Home	100	100	Dec. 1872	6 mos	Dec. 1872	100	97	100	100
	Humboldt	100	100	Dec. 1872	6 mos	Dec. 1872	100	97	100	100
	Iron City	100	100	Dec. 1872	6 mos	Dec. 1872	100	97	100	100
	Keystone	100	100	Dec. 1872	6 mos	Dec. 1872	100	97	100	100
	Liverpool, London & Globe	100	100	Dec. 1872	6 mos	Dec. 1872	100	97	100	100
	Manufacturers'	100	100	Dec. 1872	6 mos	Dec. 1872	100	97	100	100
	Mechanics'	100	100	Dec. 1872	6 mos	Dec. 1872	100	97	100	100
	Merchants'	100	100	Dec. 1872	6 mos	Dec. 1872	100	97	100	100
	Monongahela	100	100	Dec. 1872	6 mos	Dec. 1872	100	97	100	100
	Pennsylvania Fire	100	100	Dec. 1872	6 mos	Dec. 1872	100	97	100	100
	Pittsburgh	100	100	Dec. 1872	6 mos	Dec. 1872	100	97	100	100
	Western	100	100	Dec. 1872	6 mos	Dec. 1872	100	97	100	100

Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Note Broker 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold	110¾	110¾
U. S. Sixes—1881	117¾	117¾
" —coupons		120¾
5-20s—1865	117¾	117¾
5-20s—1864	117¾	117¾
" —1865	118¾	118¾
" —1865 new	116¾	116¾
" —1867	118¾	118¾
" —1868—coupons	117¾	117¾
10-40s		113¾
10-40s—coupons	112¾	112¾
Currency 6s	124¾	124¾
New 5 per cents	114¾	114¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	102½	102
Erie	65¾	65¾
R. H. & E.	3¾	3¾
C. C. C. & I. C.	40	40
St. Paul	49¾	49¾
Do. preferred	76¾	76¾
Michigan Southern	93¼	93¼
Do. Central	105	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	83¾	
Rock Island	115¾	115¾
Do. preferred	88	
Pacific Mail	57¾	57¾
Western Union Telegraph	86¾	86¾
Ohio & Mississippi	45¾	46¼
Union Pacific	55¾	56
Toledo & Wabash	72¾	72¾
Adams Express	99	99
American Express	68	
U. S. Express	75	
Harlem	130¾	135

Messrs. Robinson Bro., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

	Buying.	Selling.
Penna. Central	55¾	
Reading	97¾	
United Cos.	120	
Oil Creek	31¾	
Lehigh Valley	66¾	
Philadelphia & Erie	22¾	
Lehigh Navigation	77¾	
Pittsburgh 5s	91¾	
Allegheny Valley 7-30	91¾	
Central Transportation	48¾	

NEW YORK, March 28, 1873.

Money worked very close to-day at 1-2@3-4 per diem. Time loans are in demand, a premium of 1¼ per cent. is being paid for three months. The movement is made from Washington that on February 28th three hundred national banks were below the legal reserve. They are also said to be complying with the law. The vote defeating the usury bill in State Senate will have no material influence upon said bill, and it is believed it will be passed. There was a slight influx of currency to-day from the West, and foreign exchange is quiet and nominal, 107 15-16@108. Gold was strong, ranging from 110¾ to 110¾, closing at 110¾@¾. Loans were made at 2@7 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $86,000,000. Treasury disbursements $61,000. Government bonds show a lower, but strong, tone. State bonds were dull and steady. Stocks were generally dull. There were but few features, the most marked being St. Paul common, which advanced from 50½ to 53¾, fell to 49¾, recovered to 50¾, declined at 50, Pacific Mail to 57¾ to 58¾, to 58¾, and to 58¾ at 57¾. Panama declined from 130¾ to 125¾, closing at 125¾@126. Lake Shore made at 93¾ per cent. for carrying. Clearings $86,000,000. Treasury disbursements $61,000. Government bonds show a lower, but strong

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

HARRISBURG.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette

HARRISBURG, March 21, 1873.

The Appropriation Bill in the Senate.

The Senate held a special session this afternoon to consider the Appropriation bill. The Finance Committee made great havoc with the bill as it came from the House in the way of amendments. Its general policy was to cut down every increase in salary both of the heads of departments and clerks, and also lop off or raise the numerous miscellaneous appropriations proposed in the other branch. The pay of members, fixed by the House at $1,500, was cut down to $1,000, and instead of allowing the large number of members serving in contested committees $500 additional pay for extra services, the committee recommend that the actual necessary expenses incurred by them while absent from the capital, in the discharge of their duties, be paid on bills certified by the chairman of each committee. The committee also strikes out from the bill some twenty-five appropriations, made by the House, to different educational and charitable institutions, amounting in the aggregate to nearly four hundred thousand dollars. Among the appropriations stricken out for western institutions are $100,000 to the Western University, $10,000 to the Homeopathic Hospital, Pittsburgh, $19,000 to the Twelfth Ward Hospital, Pittsburgh, and $5,000 to the Sheltering Arms of Pittsburgh. The appropriation for Dixmont Hospital is reduced from $25,000 to $20,000, and for the Western Pennsylvania Reform School from $66,500 to $46,500.

In the way of additions to the bill, the Committee inserted $500,000 for the expenses of the Constitutional Convention, or as much thereof as may be necessary, to be paid on the warrant of the President of the Convention; also $6,000 for refurnishing the Executive Mansion; and $2,000 additional for the payment of the expenses of the inauguration of Governor Hartranft.

The committee also report an additional section to the bill defining the number and character of the officers of the Legislature, as follows: House of Representatives—one chief and eight other clerks, one sergeant-at-arms and four assistants, two doorkeepers and three assistants, one messenger and three assistants, postmaster and one assistant, one librarian, ten pagers and folders, with one superintendent and one assistant, ten pages, one janitor, one fireman, in all, fifty employés. Senate—One chief and nine other clerks, one librarian, sergeant-at-arms and two assistants, door keeper and two assistants, messenger and two assistants, ten pagers and folders, ten pages, one postmaster, door-keeper, and fireman—in all forty employes. In addition, one engineer to be appointed by the chief clerks. The provision in regard to pay provides that the chief clerks of each House shall receive $2,000 per annum; the assistant clerks $1,200 each; the transcribing clerks, sergeant-at-arms, door-keepers, postmasters, and assistants and librarians $800 each; and the other officers named except the pagers and messengers, $700 per annum. This compensation and per diem shall be in full of all allowances and no additional allowances shall be made for mileage, stationery, or for any other purpose whatever, but the retiring officers authorized to return at the session of the Legislature next following that for which they were elected, and who shall not be re-elected, or elected to some other office in the Legislature, shall be allowed $3 per diem for ten days' service only, and mileage to and from their homes at the rate of ten cents per mile.

When the Senate took up the bill by sections, the increase of the salaries proposed by the House was raised at the outset, on a motion to increase the salary of a clerk in the Surveyor General's office. This brought up the whole subject, but the policy of the Committee in rejecting the general increase proposed by the House was sustained by a large majority.

A long discussion took place on the sixteenth section of the bill, appropriating $50,000 to the normal schools of the State. The committee recommended that this be stricken out, and the whole subject of State aid to normal schools came up, and was warmly discussed without action at the time this closes.

HARRISBURG, March 22, 1872.

Passage of the Appropriation Bill by the Senate.

The Senate remained in session last night, considering the appropriation bill, until nearly midnight. The discussion on the subject of State aid to charitable and educational institutions was prolonged, and at times quite spirited and interesting.

As to the normal schools, the general tenor of opinion was that a more stringent system should be adopted in giving them State aid, so that there would be fewer opportunities for abuse. The Senate Committee struck out the entire appropriation of $19,000 to each school for the present year, and $5,000 annually hereafter to each of them, to be used in keeping buildings in repair, etc. This action was concurred in, but the necessity of State aid under proper restrictions was refused, and the general sentiment was in its favor. Accordingly the sum of $75,000 was voted to the schools accepted by the State, seven in number, to be disbursed at the discretion of a board composed of the Governor, Attorney General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The appropriations to the House of Refuge and Dixmont Hospital were fixed at the sum named by the House, and the appropriation urged by the Senate Committee rejected. The sums voted are $66,500 to the former—$50,000 to the purchase of a new site and removal—and $26,000 to the latter.

The two Philadelphia medical colleges hospitals—the University and Jefferson—got their $100,000 each after a heated discussion, and by a close vote in the case of the latter. An amendment giving the Western University $100,000, conditioned on a like amount being raised by citizens, was offered by Mr. Humphreys, but voted down by 11 ayes to 15 nays. The appropriation of $15,000 to the Homeopathic Hospital and $5,000 to the Sheltering Arms did not go through. The Committee struck them out and the Senate concurred.

The pay of members was fixed at $1,000—the extra $500 voted by the House being rejected. The members of the House serving on committees were considerably cut down, the allowed $500 each, the Senate deciding it had no right to cut down the sum fixed by House for its own committees—that is, no right by courtesy. The Joint Committee on the contested judge-ship was allowed an exhibit on the ground that all the work it did was to hear two or three hours' argument on a point of law.

When the section was reached appropriating $800,000 for the salaries of the members, officers and other expenses of the Constitutional Convention, General Harry White moved to strike out "members," so as to take from the Convention the power to fix the salaries of delegates. He wanted this power lodged in the Legislature, with a view to an increase over the sum named in the enabling act of $1,000, and to relieve the Convention from the necessity of voting to increase the pay of its own members. But Senators were unwilling to assuming the responsibility suggested for them, and held if the delegates wanted more pay, and it was generally admitted this pay should be in excess of $1,000, they must take the responsibility of voting it themselves. So a half million was voted the Convention, in a lump, to do with as it pleased, sums to be drawn from the Treasury on the warrant of the President, countersigned by the Clerk.

The Luzerne Contests.

The Committees on the contested seats from Luzerne county have heard the final arguments of counsel, and had a meeting to determine the mode of proceedure. Without accomplishing anything definite, however, the committees adjourned until Tuesday next. The counsel for contestants claim that they have made out a majority for their clients from one to five hundred, while it is contended for the sitting members, that even allowing deductions for certain illegal votes, they have still a majority ranging from five to eight hundred. A shameful amount of fraud has undoubtedly been shown in the conduct of the election, but whether sufficient to overcome the majorities of all the Democratic members is a question of doubt. There is a difference of over 500 votes in the majorities of the sitting members, and it is not improbable that this may move one or two of them, and thus secure conflicting reports from committees. However, all this is mere speculation.

ARCTIC.

The Insurance Bill.

The bill creating an Insurance Department, introduced in the Senate by Mr. Rutan, of Beaver, and which has been fully noticed in the GAZETTE, was discussed in the House on Tuesday night and passed to the third reading, so that there is no doubt it will become a law. A few amendments were made by the House to the bill, but they are of no importance. The number of clerks to be employed in the Department is limited to three. It is generally believed that the Governor will appoint as Commissioner Mr. J. M. Foster, of Harrisburg, formerly in charge of the Insurance bureau in the Auditor General's office, but Speaker Jeff. Clymer and Senator Don Cameron. He is said to be competent, and as expert in insurance matters.

The Centennial Appropriation.

The House bill appropriating half a million of dollars to the Centennial Exposition, has been reported by the Senate Finance Committee. At the same time Senator McClure submitted an original bill, appropriating a million, which he proposes to have as a substitute for the House bill. He proposes to raise a greater part of this million by a tax for three years, of four per cent. on the gross earnings of the Philadelphia passenger railways, and the other street railways in the State from the tax unjustly imposed by the House bill. It is estimated the revenue derived from the tax on the Philadelphia roads will aggregate in three years about $750,000, leaving $250,000 to be paid out of the State Treasury. The Philadelphia roads started in for a million, and they propose to wheedle that sum out of the State in some way or other.

The Militia Bill.

The bill for the organization of the uniformed volunteer militia of the State, that passed the House some weeks ago, providing for a maximum force of 10,000 men, divided into two hundred companies of fifty men each, has been amended by the Senate reducing the maximum to 5,000 men, or one hundred companies of fifty men each. As to the number originally voted for in the bill submitted to the military committee of the House by Governor Hartranft. The bill was further amended by making the sum payable to each company not more than $600. Senator White opposing the reduction stated that in New York only the commander of the military forces could any morning call together 11,000 well organized military. The proposition to make the maximum 5,000 men in a great State like Pennsylvania was simply ludicrous. Senator Davis of Berks held that all the militia was required for was to put down local insurrections, and two or three companies to any locality was enough, and 3,000 or 4,000 in all was all that was necessary in time of peace.

ARCTIC.

The Instance Bill.

The bill creating an Insurance Department, introduced in the Senate by Mr. Rutan, of Beaver, and which has been fully noticed in the GAZETTE, was discussed in the House on Tuesday night and passed to the third reading, so that there is no doubt it will become a law. A few amendments were made by the House to the bill, but they are of no importance. The number of clerks to be employed in the Department is limited to three. It is generally believed that the Governor will appoint as Commissioner Mr. J. M. Foster, of Harrisburg, formerly in charge of the Insurance bureau in the Auditor General's office, but Speaker Jeff. Clymer and Senator Don Cameron. He is said to be competent, and as expert in insurance matters.

The Constitutional Convention.

Reports from Several Standing Committees.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1873.

New Counties.

Mr. LAWRENCE, Chairman of the Committee on Counties, Townships and Boroughs, reported the following article:

SECTION 1.—The Legislature shall have power to erect new counties. No new county shall have an area of less than three hundred square miles, nor a population of less than eighteen thousand; and no county shall be reduced to a less area than four hundred square miles. No new county shall be erected until the same shall be approved by three-fifths of the votes cast by the electors embraced within each of the sections of the counties taken to form the new county.

Section 2.—That section of the new county taken from another county shall pay its equitable proportion of the existing indebtedness of the county from which it is taken, and if in the formation of a new county, any township be divided, the indebtedness of such shall be equitably apportioned upon the respective divisions thereof.

SECTION 3.—The Legislature shall, by general laws, prescribe the powers of boroughs and townships, and confer upon the courts the authority to erect boroughs and townships, to change their boundaries, and divide boroughs into wards.

County, Township and Borough Officers.

Mr. S. A. PURVIANCE, chairman of the Committee on County, Township and Borough Officers, submitted the following report:

SECTION 1.—County officers shall consist of sheriffs, coroners, prothonotaries, registers of wills, recorders of deeds, county commissioners, county treasurers, county surveyors, clerks of the courts, district attorneys, and such others that may from time to time be established by law. Provided, that, with the exception of the sheriff and coroner, any two or more county offices may be filled by one person, if so directed by law.

SECTION 2.—County officers shall be elected at the general elections, and shall hold their offices for such terms as may be prescribed by law. All vacancies shall be filled in such manner as the Legislature may direct.

SECTION 3.—All county, township and borough officers who receive compensation for their services, shall be paid by salary to be prescribed by law; and all fees attached to any county, township or borough office shall be received by the proper officer for and on account of the State, county, township or borough, as may be directed by law. Provided, however, that the annual salary of any such officer shall not exceed the aggregate yearly amount of fees collected by him.

SECTION 4.—The salary of no county, township or borough officer shall be increased after his election, or during the term for which he is elected.

SECTION 5.—The Legislature shall provide by law for the strict accountability of all county, township and borough officers for all fees which may be collected by them, as for all public or municipal moneys which may be paid to them.

SECTION 6.—Any person shall be eligible for election to any office of any county, township or borough, respectively, of which he is a qualified elector.

Report on Legislation.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on Legislation.

The 36th section being under consideration when the Convention adjourned yesterday afternoon, debate was resumed, and several amendments were offered.

The following was offered by Mr. Buckalew then passed, and is as follows:

A member of the Legislature, who shall solicit, demand or receive, or consent to receive, directly or indirectly, for himself, or for another, from any company, association or person, any money, office, appointment, employment, testimonial, reward, or anything of value or enjoyment, or of personal advantage, or promise thereof for his vote or official influence, or for withholding the same, or with an understanding, express or implied that his vote or official action shall be in any way influenced thereby, or who shall solicit or demand any such money or other advantage, matter or thing aforesaid, for another as the consideration for the vote or official influence, or for withholding the same, or shall give or withhold his vote or influence in consideration of the payment or promise of such money, advantage, matter or thing to another, shall be held guilty of bribery within the meaning of this Constitution, and shall incur the disabilities provided by law.

SECTION 37.—Any person who shall directly or indirectly, or by means of or through any artful or dishonest device, offer, give or promise any money, goods, lands, or pecuniary, political, privilege or personal advantage to any executive or judicial officer or member of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, to influence him in the performance of any of his public or official duties, shall be guilty of bribery, and punished in such manner as shall be prescribed by law, was passed.

SECTION 38, as reported from the Committee, was rejected, and the following substitute offered by Mr. Dodd, was adopted:

"Any person who may have given, offered, or promised a bribe, or solicited or received one, may be compelled to testify in any judicial proceeding against any person who may have committed the offence of bribery as defined in the foregoing sections, and the testimony of such witness shall not be used against him in any judicial proceeding; and any person convicted of the offence of bribery, shall, as part of the punishment therefore, be disqualified for holding office or position of honor, trust or profit in this Commonwealth."

PHILADELPHIA, March 21, 1873.

Intoxicating Liquors.

Rev. Dr. Curry asked the blessing of Heaven upon the delegates, and especially upon the important question to be considered this day—that of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors—and praying that the efforts may be crowned with success.

Mr. DARLINGTON, of Chester, offered the following:

That all the sections of the report of the Committee on Legislation, with instructions that it be submitted separately to a vote of the people.

No license shall be granted to sell vinous, spirituous or malt liquors, or any admixture thereof, or any other intoxicating drinks, and any sale of such liquors, except for mechanical, medicinal or sacramental purposes, shall be a misdemeanor, and punished as shall be provided by law.

Mr. D. N. WHITE offered the following amendment:

The manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors, except fermented wine used for medicinal or any admixture, part of which is alcoholic and adapted to be used as a beverage, are prohibited.

The manufacture and sale of such liquors for exportation, for medicinal, sacramental, mechanical or artistic purposes, by agents specially provided by law, are excepted.

The General Assembly shall, within one year after the adoption of the Constitution, enact laws with adequate penalties for the enforcement of this provision.

Mr. White then proceeded to deliver an earnest and elaborate argument in defence of his proposition.

Mr. Beebe offered the following amendment to the amendment, and to take the place of the section:

That the sale of intoxicating liquors, or mixtures thereof containing the same, as a beverage, shall hereafter be prohibited.

Messrs. Mann, Palmer, Curry, De France, Stewart, Harzard, Craig and McMurray, all made speeches in favor of the proposition as it came from the Committee, and Mr. MacVeagh against.

The vote was then taken upon the amendment of Mr. White (Allegheny), and it was agreed to—54 in the affirmative and 16 in the negative.

The question then occurred upon the section. Mr. Gowen did not believe in sumptuary laws, and was opposed to incorporating tats question in our constitution. We cannot control the desires of man to drink, any more than we can him in his religious opinions. You cannot stop the sale of liquor by legislation. Mr. Gowen was here interrupted by at least half a dozen the gentlemen, and the interrogatories flew so fast that Mr. Buckalew rose to a point of order, that gentleman entitled to the floor should have at least time to finish one sentence before he was interrupted. [Laughter.] He argued that this sumptuary law would drive many of our best citizens, men of energy, capital and sobriety, from the Commonwealth, instancing especially the German population.

Judge Lawrence (Washington), from experience in his community, was satisfied of the benefit resulting from no license. There, no man up for public office would dare to enter one of the two places where liquor was sold. He would be defeated. Neither party, Democratic or Republican, would touch him. He believed that there should be placed in our constitution something in the nature of the amendment or the section as it was demanded by the people. The section as amended was then adopted by a large majority, the noes being few and far between.

System of Weights and Measures.

Mr. SMITH (Allegheny) offered the following additional section, which was agreed to:

The Legislature shall by law empower the Secretary of Internal Affairs to prepare a system of weights and measures and gauges for solid or liquid merchandize, and also the requisite implements, tests and instructions. Complements of these shall be furnished to each county and municipality, which may, for itself, appoint officers for the inspection of merchandize, manufactures or live stock, but no State officer shall be continued or created for such purposes.

The Committee then rose, and the report as amended was read and passed to a second reading.

Cities and City Charters.

On motion of Mr. MacVeagh, the Convention again went into Committee of the Whole on the report from the Committee on Cities and City Charters, before under consideration, Mr. Darlington in the chair.

Section 3, that "the Mayor shall have a qualified vote on all the acts and ordinances passed by the Councils, shall see that the duties of the several officers are faithfully performed, but shall exercise no judicial functions, civil or criminal," came up with the amendment previously offered by Mr. Littleton, that all officers not elective be appointed by the Mayor,

Without coming to a vote, the committee rose and the Convention adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22, 1873.—A large batch of petitions and memorials were presented and referred.

Mr. Armstrong presented the following resolution, which lies over for one day:

That the Convention will not proceed to the consideration, on second reading of any article of the Constitution, until all the articles reported from standing committees have been considered in Committee of the Whole.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the Report on Cities and City Charters.

Section 3 was again taken up, and debate resumed on Mr. Littleton's amendment.

Messrs. Littleton, Guthrie, MacConnell, J. W. F. White, Walker, Stanton and others engaged in the discussion. The amendment was agreed to. The vote was taken on the section as amended, and it was disagreed to.

Sec. 4. The Legislature shall pass no special law creating any municipality or regulating its form of government, or the management of its internal affairs, or altering the charter of any city now existing, or creating a public commission for any purpose, unless such a law is specially asked for by a majority of each Council for a definite object, nor shall such special law have any force or effect, unless accepted by a majority of the legal voters voting at the next municipal election after the acceptance by Councils. Every municipality shall have power to pass laws for its own regulation, not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States or the Constitution of this Commonwealth.

Without action on the section the Committee rose and the Convention adjourned till Monday.

THE GALLOWS.

TWO MURDERERS HANGED.

William Foster and James McElhaney.

William Foster.

NEW YORK, March 21, 1873.

The execution of Foster took place at seventeen minutes past nine o'clock this morning, in the Tombs. There were hundreds waiting outside the Tombs this morning, hoping to be able to witness Foster's execution. The crowds were kept back by the police, and not one in twenty of those outside, however, was admitted. The prisoner in the morning was very faint. He partook of some coffee, but ate nothing. Rev. Drs. Tyng and Schoonmaker attended him. He engaged in devotional exercises until a few minutes before his execution.

At twelve minutes past nine o'clock he left his cell on his march to the scaffold. As he entered the yard Foster gave one quick, startled glance around, but instantly recovered himself and walked with a tolerably firm step to the gallows. He was bareheaded. Deputy Sheriffs and Under-Sheriff Stevens, and was closely followed by Rev. Dr. Tyng and Rev. Mr. Schoonmaker, the former of whom preached as he walked. On reaching the gallows, Foster, of his own accord, placed himself beneath the noose. His face looked very pale beneath the black cap, and grew paler every moment. As Dr. Tyng prayed he bowed his head and covered his face with his right hand. For six minutes Dr. Tyng continued his prayer, and it was evident that Foster was at the point of swooning. The Sheriff quietly signed to Dr. Tyng to finish as quickly as possible, and advancing, shook Foster by the hand. Dr. Tyng then bade him farewell, and at 9:18 A. M. the signal was given, and Foster was jerked violently into the air.

Foster was a heavy man, and for once the neck was broken, and the spectators were spared the terrible spectacle of a man writhing in the throes of strangulation. The patient ceased to beat in rather less than twelve minutes from the time the weight fell, and in all probability Foster died without a pang.

This afternoon Foster's body was removed from the Tombs to the residence of his widow.

James McElhaney.

BOSTON, March 21.—James McElhaney, who murdered his wife, was executed at Suffolk jail at twelve minutes past eleven o'clock this morning. There were about four hundred spectators present. The prisoner walked firmly to the scaffold. He left six thousand dollars' worth of property to his child.

It is stated on the authority of McElhaney's counsel that relatives and members of his wife's family refused to allow him to see his child Nellie Emma, aged two years. A letter seconding an often expressed wish on the part of the condemned man to see his child was sent by Sheriff Clark to the family, but without effect.

FIRES.

Destructive Conflagration in Jersey City

LOSS ABOUT $500,000.

Jersey City.

NEW YORK, March 21.—About 12:30 to-day a fire broke out in the ferry house of the Erie Railway at the front of Pavonia avenue, Jersey City. A strong gale was blowing from the west, and the efforts to check the flames proved unavailing. The trips of the ferry boats were abandoned. A large wooden passenger depot in the rear of the ferry house took fire almost simultaneously, and was destroyed. Several trains were hastily removed uninjured. The new freight depot recently erected was also consumed, with a large amount of freight. The old freight depot, heavily stored with freight. Taylor's saloon was partially destroyed.

The fire is supposed to have originated from locomotive sparks. All the vessels in the vicinity were removed out of danger. The fire was got under about half-past two. The depot for westward bound freight was saved. All the books and papers of the company were saved. The freight destroyed consisted of 1,000 bales cotton, 200 hhds. tobacco, and some oil cake. The loss by fire is estimated not to exceed half a million dollars, including the following: new freight depot, $20,000; cotton, $100,000; old freight depot, $50,000; Taylor's saloon, $6,000; $50,000; passenger depot, $15,000; ferry building $12,000; ferry bridges $10,000; Taylor's saloon $6,000.

Galva, Ill.

CHICAGO, March 21.—A fire at Galva, Ill., this morning, destroyed the grain elevator of S. Fields, together with several thousand bushels of grain. The total loss will be about $50,000. Insurance on the building $3,000, in the North American. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The epizootic is raging throughout Northern Arizona and Southern California.

—Advices from Arizona say Lieut. Rice, with a company of the Second Infantry, had a fight with Apaches, and killed six and captured four squaws.

—The fire in Jersey City on Friday originated in a locomotive exploding while under one of the sheds at the dock, and by which the engineer was killed.

—News has been received that the Apaches captured George Taylor, near Mickenburg, Cal., while on his way to the latter place, and then retreated safely to the mountains.

—A new directory shows the population of San Francisco to be 188,323, an increase during the year of about 10,000. The Chinese number 11,000, and the negroes 1,500.

—Secret Lemett, Iowa, J. McAllstera, a youth of eight, had the head blown off and his body horribly mutilated by using powder to blast a log, which he was unable to cut.

—A terrible state of affairs is reported from San Peto county, Cal., owing to the small-pox, through the carelessness of the people in not adopting the sanitary regulations.

—The President of the Metropolitan Gas Company of New York has given notice that if the city does not pay its gas bills the gas will be shut off from the streets and public buildings.

—The steamship Celtic, which left London on the 13th inst., carried out Inspector Webb, of the London police, who took extradition papers to secure the return of George MacDonnell.

—Twelve thousand dollars' worth of millinery goods were seized by the New York Customs officers on board the steamship Cuba, on suspicion that an attempt was making to smuggle them into this country.

—A guard at Ash barracks, in Nashville, who had just been on duty, was cleaning his gun for inspection on Saturday, when it was accidentally discharged, the ball passing through him and killing two soldiers.

—A Mrs. Heck and two children, living on the prairie near Pomeroy station, Iowa, were burned to death by the roof of their house, which was made of hay, taking fire and falling on them while asleep in their beds.

—Senator Murphy, Director of the East River Bridge Company, says twelve million dollars will be required to complete the entire work, nine millions for the bridge proper and the remainder for land damages in constructing approaches.

—John Coughlin and John Green, one just twenty-five years old, and the other quite, who attacked in the streets of New York and robbed a Mr. Antaldi on Sunday night last, were each sentenced to fifteen years in the State prison at hard labor.

....The Fawickley election on Friday resulted as follows: Burgess, James Woodburn; Assistant Burgess, W. B. Smith; Council, S. C. McMasters, George H. Christy, William P. Murray, E. L. Goodwin, M. B. Groff, James W. Forter, John McCallen; School Directors, M. B. Groff, (three years), S. A. Chamberlin, (three years), T. E. Wakeham, (two years); Assessor, Wm. Miller; Justice of the Peace, W. B. Smith; Judge of Election, D. R. Miller; Inspector, R. M. Erwin; Constable, W. J. Backhouse; Auditor, John Thompson.

....The "Fayette Literary Society" has closed its labors and its doors. The last meeting was well attended and some very interesting performances were given. Essays were read by Rev. D. A. Pierce and by Misses Sadie Crawford, Jennie Brown and Ollie L. McEwen. An excellent debate was also had on the question, "Should education be made compulsory in the United States?" Other performances of an interesting and amusing character were given.

....From our special correspondent at Connellsville, Pennsylvania, Fayette County, we learn that Fayette County's majority against license is estimated at 2,000. In Connellsville borough its vote stood 95 majority against Connellsville township 20 against, New Haven borough 26 against, and Union borough 340 against.

....The Ashland *Times* says: "The Pittsburgh GAZETTE is one of the most reliable eastern papers, and abounds in general and local news, intelligent editorial, and well-selected miscellany. The agricultural department has special attention given it."

....Mifflin township gives 130 majority "for license" out of a vote of 300.

THE LICENSE QUESTION.

THE FRIENDS OF "NO LICENSE" DEFEATED.

Both Cities Carried "For License."

THE FIGURES FROM THE DISTRICTS.

It is hardly necessary for us to make any extended dilations this morning in a statement of the fact that the contest which has been looked to with so much interest, hereabouts especially, is at last over, and that the record is in opposition to the wishes and the efforts of the friends of "no license." This epitome of the result of Friday's work around the polls was pretty well known in its general outlines last night, and all that now remains to wind up the record of one of the most interesting of campaigns, is a reference to some of the events of yesterday and the presentation of the figures, which show how the fight was won.

It was pretty generally anticipated that the contest at the polls,—judging from the preliminary short and sharp canvass—would be close and exciting, and the earliest indications of the morning strengthened that opinion. The representatives of the rival interests were on hand in force in all the districts, promptly and generally some time before the polls were opened, so that no time was lost to either party, and the work commenced with the liveliest evidence of a close contest. The result of the effort which had preceded the advent of election day, was seen in the thorough organization manifested on both sides—the advantages being perhaps more evenly divided, taking all the districts into account, than has been the case at any previous election in the cities upon any question heretofore.

THE ATMOSPHERIC INFLUENCES

in the earlier hours of the morning were not very favorable to a large turnout, and it was unfortunate, especially for those on duty, that there was no agreeable change in this respect during the day. Indeed, as the hours came on the inclemency of the weather increased, so that those who were at work passed through the various stages of the most changeable of changeable winter days. In the morning it was clear and cold, towards noon disagreeable enough, and in the afternoon, during the afternoon by a regular driving snow storm, which was wound up with mud and slush underfoot, rendering outdoor labor about as disagreeable as it could be; still these disadvantages in no way deterred either side, and the workers stood to their guns until the last ballot had been put in.

THE VOTING

went on very quietly—so quietly, indeed, as to excite surprise even from those who had anticipated a quiet election. The closing of all the saloons, the interest which each felt in the stake, evidently brought about this result—a result which was somewhat more noticeable from the fact of the very earnest and deep undercurrent of feeling that prevailed everywhere. There was a general fraternal spirit apparent at nearly all the polls, and though each side put forth every effort, and the challenging and scrutiny to which the voters were subjected was not equalled even at the Presidential election, so far as we could hear there were no disturbances, and the voters expressed their views, without any breach of the public peace. In view of the peculiar nature of the contest, this was especially remarkable

TURN IN THE TIDE.

After the first few hours the speculations as to the result began to be freely indulged in, and betting or "shinning" was a source of pleasant interlude between the more practical labors. Toward noon it became apparent to the most observant that the advocates of license had gained the day—or at least there was every indication that such was the case. But the figures against them did not in the least disheartern or disconcert the friends of "No License," who continued their efforts with just as much energy and without the least diminution of zeal. Generally they were buoyed up with the impression that their opponents had brought out their greatest strength in the morning, which would be overcome by the grand rally of their own yeomen in the after part of the day. Part of this impression proved to be true, for the largest vote certainly was polled before one o'clock, but unfortunately for the calculations of the friends of "no license," their expected help did not come up in the afternoon. Undoubtedly the weather had its influence to bring about this result, but it is hard to tell who would have polled most had the skies been fairer, as both sides exhibited a decided falling off in a majority of the districts in the afternoon, with the advantages, proportionately however, apparently in favor of the Temperance men.

CLOSING OF THE POLLS.

The votes were posted up every hour, so that when the polls closed at night, the result was known in each district almost to a certainty, and the aggregate in an hour or so was pretty fairly estimated at the respective headquarters of the two parties interested in the contest. These places naturally became the rendezvous in the evening, and the scenes witnessed at each of them much resembled the demonstrations with which our people were made acquainted on two occasions during our last political campaign.

We give below a summary of the vote polled in the two cities on Friday, together with the vote in the county so far as heard from:

PITTSBURGH.

For license	12,893
Against license	5,142
Majority for license	7,751
Total vote polled	18,035

ALLEGHENY.

For license	5,271
Against license	3,067
Majority for license	2,204
Total vote cast	8,338

BOROUGHS.

	For	Against
Sewickley	26	145
Etna	179	94
Verona	27	21
West Elizabeth	68	18
Sharpsburg	244	176
Mansfield	73	44
McKeesport	240	124
Elizabeth	24	173
TOWNSHIPS.		
Leet	27	48
Harrison	116	118
Chartiers	133	81
Reserve	146	4
McClure	88	70
Neville	5	27
Union	73	109
Stowe	58	23
Total in boroughs and townships for license		1,522
Total in boroughs and townships against		1,287
Majority for license		236

Besides these the following districts have to have given majorities for license, although the figures have not yet been obtained: Braddocks, West Deer, Kilbuck, Penn, Plum, Robinson and Jefferson townships, Wilkinsburg, Tarentum and New Lisbon voted against license by small majorities.

OTHER PARTS OF THE STATE.

The following are the results in the counties and cities which have voted so far:

	For.	Against.
Armstrong	—	750
Altoona (city)	—	933
Bedford	—	200
Beaver (three boroughs)	—	375
Blair county	—	1,489
Bradford	—	2,246
Cambria	44	—
Cameron	—	231
Carbon	—	1,438
Clarion	—	900
Clearfield	—	480
Clinton	—	600
Elk	21	—
Forrest	2	—
Jefferson	—	942
Lock Haven (city)	178	—
Lycoming	—	1,250
McKean	—	122
Northumberland	300	—
Reading (city)	1,615	—
Schuylkill	5,818	—
Sullivan	164	—
Susquehanna	—	1,100
Tioga	—	1,200
Venango (three districts)	—	154
Warren	—	818
Wayne	300	—
Williamsport (city)	—	850

WAR IN YOUNGSTOWN.

Report d Terrible Riot Between the Striking White and Newly Imported Colored Miners—Number Wounded—Killed and Wounded—The Military on the Scene.

The strike of coal miners at the Mahoning Coal Company's mines, Youngstown, O., which has been in progress for several days, has assumed a very serious aspect. An armed force was sent to the town on last Friday night, and upon going to the mines where the miners had congregated in large numbers and had commenced hostile demonstrations, the latter at once dispersed. On Saturday morning, the miners who had arrived to take the places of the strikers, went to work unmolested. On Saturday evening, however, the miners again attempted to intimidate the workmen, but the guard prevented a collision.

The company concluded to import several hundred colored men, and yesterday an additional number arrived. Conflicting rumors were rife on the streets during the day in regard to affairs among the miners, none of them, however, being authenticated. One report which was generally believed to be correct stated that a slight outbreak had occurred; that several negroes were injured, but that the military promptly quelled the riotous proceedings. Another was that the white miners had pitched into a party of colored men and killed two of them and severely shot several others. While still another stated that a terrible riot was in progress and that the military had fired on the rioters killing four and injuring ten or twelve more, two of them fatally. We can give no authority to the rumors, as our advices thus far (at two o'clock this morning), give no details or particulars. Certain it is, however, that an outbreak has occurred, but whether with as serious result as is reported we cannot state.

....The funeral of Lieut. Reid T. Stewart, of the Fifth U. S. Cavalry, who was murdered by the Apache Indians in Arizona, on the 27th of last August, took place from the home of his parents, in Erie, on Thursday. The body was one month on the voyage from California. The deceased was buried with full military honors.

SEARCHING FOR HER HUSBAND.

A Wealthy Michigander Missing—His Wife and Family in Pittsburgh.

A lady named Fannie Clark visited the Mayor's office on Saturday to obtain assistance in looking for her husband, Daniel J. Clark, for whom she said she had been searching in vain for several weeks. She and her children are stopping at the Rush House, where her husband left her six weeks ago. The lady relates a very romantic story. Her husband, she says, is a very wealthy land owner in Michigan, and some time ago made some business negotiations with a Pittsburgher, which induced him to come to this city with his family. Upon arriving here, however, he found that the gentleman had died a short time previous to his arrival. Mr. Clark accordingly gave up his plans of living here, but started for Cincinnati to look for his valise which had been checked through to that point, and which contained some very valuable papers. His wife received letters from him up to the 6th inst., the last letter having been written at Carrollton, near Dayton, Ohio, stating that he was quite ill. She wrote several times to Carrollton, but received no reply.

She says that her husband is subject to attacks of heart disease, which come in the form of fits of suffocation, and she is fearful that he has been seized with such an attack, and is now lying among strangers, helpless and insensible. There are papers in his possession which would show his identity, but they do not show the whereabouts of his wife and family, and so those about him would not know where to send any information. The Mayor telegraphed to Toledo, and was assured that two letters were there for Daniel J. Clark, but they had not been called for and there was no such man known to be there.

In the meantime Mrs. Clark states that she is unable to meet current expenses without the utmost difficulty. She has been obliged to pawn several articles of silver, and desires to know how to raise some money on valuable papers of her husband's now in her possession. Among the rest she showed mortgages on land in Michigan amounting to forty-eight thousand dollars. She was directed to a lawyer for advice in the premises.

Mr. Clark is described as a very large man, six feet three inches high, and weighing considerably over two hundred pounds. He is about forty-seven years of age, has light complexion, blue eyes and brown hair, turning grey.

LIST OF U. S. PATENTS.

ISSUED TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA, FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1873, AND BEARING THAT DATE, REPORTED WEEKLY FOR THE "GAZETTE" FROM THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. HILL & RICHARDSON, SOLICITORS OF PATENTS, WASHINGTON, D. C., SOLICITORS OF PATENTS AND COUNSELLORS IN PATENT CASES, FROM WHOM ALL INFORMATION REGARDING PATENTS CAN BE OBTAINED.

136,396. Steam Power-Brake Coupling—Geo. Westinghouse, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa.

136,397. Hose-Coupling — George Westinghouse, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa.

136,408. Drill-Teeth — Samuel Black, West Alexandria, Ohio.

136,427. Lamp—Frank A. Flanegin, Fagundus City, Pa.

136,434. Life-Preserving Float — Theodore Hosmer, Sandusky, Ohio.

136,489. Hydraulic Valve—Thomas Critchlow, Baldwin, Pa.

136,490. Process of Treating and Drying Cigars—James Cuddy, Pittsburgh, assignor to himself, Edward A. Kittredge, the same place, and John J, McDermott, Allegheny, Pa.

136,492. Jelly-Tumbler—William M. Doyle, Birmingham, Pa.

136,505. Machine for Relishing Doors, &c—Francis D. Gera, Williamsport, Pa.

136,507. Spiral Spring for Furniture—Hanson Hard, Akron, Ohio.

136,514. Cigar-Tip — William M. Herron, Allegheny, Pa., assignor to himself and John J. McDermott same place.

136,533. Railroad-Rail Joint — Malcolm F. McIntyre, Girard, Pa.

136,534. Bottle and Bottle-Stopper—Henry Naylor, Oil City, Pa.

136,547. Car-Coupling—Samuel B. Replogle, Roaring Springs, Pa.

136,550. Link—Robert C. Schenck, Jr., Dayton, Ohio.

136,568. Brick-Kiln—Patrick J. Walsh and William J. Taylor, Oil City, Pa.

136,571. Tea-Kettle—Chauncy D. Woodruff, Toledo, Ohio.

8,802. Sad and Flutting Iron—John Hewitt, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Patented Dec. 15, 1846, dated January 21, 1873.

RENEWING HOSTILITIES.

"Squire" Ross Again on the War Path—His Latest Foray upon the Enemy—Forty-Eight Suits Entered Yesterday.

Squire Ross, of Allegheny, who has been resting from his attacks, direct, on the saloon keepers for several months past, has been imbued with a fresh inspiration from the results of last week's voting on the license question, and has again started out on his mission of seeing that the present license laws are enforced. Yesterday was the time set apart for his renewal of hostilities, and without waiting to see what might be the outcome of the proposed "Conference" at the Alliance Rooms, he was around bright and early, fully estimated at forty-eight the number of persons subpœna

Very Latest News.

FOREIGN.

Don Carlos Preparing to March on Madrid.

FIGHTING IN THE STREETS OF BARCELONA.

2,500 Coal Miners on a Strike in England.

SAN SALVADOR DESTROYED BY AN EARTHQUAKE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

An Alleged Book of England Forger in Court.

LONDON, March 28.—Edwin Noyes, the American charged with being implicated in the frauds on the Bank of England, was again brought before the Lord Mayor to-day for examination. Among the witnesses examined was the manager of the Continental Bank, who, upon being shown a photograph of Bidwell, indentified him as the party who opened an account with that institution under the name of Horton. The manager also gave details of several extensive transactions had with the bank by Bidwell, and expressed the belief that Noyes was merely a clerk for the really guilty parties. The examination was further adjourned.

Coal Miners' Strike.

Twenty-five hundred coal miners in Bolton, Farnsworth district, have struck.

Don Carlos Preparing to Advance on Madrid.

The Carlist Committee of this city publish a denial of the reports that Don Carlos has gone to Geneva or abdicated his claim to the throne of Spain. The committee say the King (Don Carlos) is actively preparing for an advance of his army on Madrid, and will head the troops on the day fixed for the movement.

SPAIN.

Threatened Carlist Attack on Madrid.

PARIS, March 28.—It is stated that the Carlists aim at the capture of Pampeluna as a base of operations against Madrid.

[Special to the N. Y. Herald.]

Carlist Victory.

LONDON, March 28.—There has been severe fighting in Spain, in which the Carlists claim an important victory. The Government troops retreated to Grenollers, much demoralized, where they were captured by Sabalis. The small garrison also surrendered.

Demonstrations at Tarragona.

There have been large demonstrations at Tarragona in commamoration of the establishment of the Paris commune.

Street Fight in Barcelona.

A street fight occurred in Barcelona, in which six persons were killed.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

A City Destroyed by an Earthquake.

PANAMA, March 19.—The steamship St. Louis from Central American port, arrived on the 16th. When she left the port of Salvador there was a report that the city of San Salvador had been destroyed by a great earthquake on the 4th instant. The telegraph lines being down, no details could be had when she was leaving.

FRANCE.

Why Senor Olozaga Resigned.

PARIS, March 28.—Senor Olozaga resigned as Spanish minister at Paris because he disapproved of the inadequately conservative policy pursued by the Spanish Government.

NEW YORK.

The Erie Investigation.

THE COMPANY'S DEBT INCREASED BY DIVIDENDS.

Railroad Men in Council—Oakes Ames and the Credit Mobilier Swindle—The Eight Hour Question—Strikes Still Threatened—The Murdered Goodrich—The Inquest Begun—Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, March 28, 1873.

Railroad Men in Council.

A very large number of leading railroad men, from various parts of the country, are in this city for the purpose of having a conference upon railroad matters, the nature of which is not yet stated. Among those present are Oakes and Oliver Ames, Tom Scott, Sydney Dillon, General Fremont, General Anson Stager, of Chicago, and General Burnside.

Erie Investigation.

At the Erie investigation Justin D. [illegible] testified to having received $25,000 at the [illegible] of the revolution in the management of [illegible] for which he is now suspended. A voucher [illegible] the payment of $30,000 to the Central Committee to partly indemnify them for money spent in Albany in connection with the pro rata freight bill still lies in the Treasurer's office unpaid. He was surprised that a dividend had lately been declared out of the net earnings. The debt of the company was undoubtedly increased by the payment of a dividend.

A. Van Vorten, of Albany, was placed on the stand, and shown a receipt in his handwriting to Gould for $85,000 for Wm. M. Tweed for legal services. He acknowledged the receipt, but said he did not know what the money was paid for.

Witness was very anxious to get off the stand. A number of vouchers for money paid to Barber were receipted by witness.

In reply to a question, witness said Barber is not a member of the bar. He is a rich man and lives in Utica. He is frequently at Albany while the Legislature is in session. His business there is to look out for the interests of people who are likely to be affected by legislation.

A recess was here taken.

The Macgered Goodrich.

A gentleman residing near the murdered Goodrich makes the voluntary statement that he frequently observed a woman in Goodrich's house, and that she and deceased acted as man and wife. When the woman now in custody was questioned yesterday, she was very evasive. Circumstantial evidence is strong against her.

The coroner's inquest in the case of Goodrich begun in Brooklyn this afternoon. Several witnesses have been on the stand, but thus far nothing new has been elicited.

District Attorney Britton expresses his belief that the woman arrested last night, Mrs. Myers, if she did not commit the murder herself, knows all about it. She admitted that Goodrich paid her rent for her and in fact supported her. Prof. Boyle does not think this is the woman he frequently saw with Goodrich. The brother of Mrs. Myers is reported to be an honest and respectable woman. She greatly laments her daughter's arrest, and says she was honest and the main support of all her family. She said her daughter scarcely ever went out, and on the night might have been out some evenings last week, but she always came home by ten o'clock. She frequently received letters, but never mentioned their contents.

Several other witnesses were examined, among them W. W. Goodrich, brother of the deceased, who testified that his brother was largely indebted to him, and deeded him houses on Degraw street. He frequently called on his brother, and on one occasion saw a woman in the house. Upon one of the latter occasions he knew who the woman was, the coroner asked not to press the question at the present time.

The woman arrested yesterday is now in the custody of the coroner, and has been removed to Tefft.

The Credit Mobilier Swindle.

On being questioned concerning the one thousand dollars in Credit Mobilier stock which Representative Kelley, not considering them his property, recently wanted turned in to the Treasury of the United States, Oakes Ames stated that he has been requested to endorse the bonds that they might be made available to the Treasury. The question occurs, however, that as Kelley did not consider the bonds his, he never had ownership in them; hence Ames leaves the matter to his attorneys for settlement. Ames also says he has written to the Attorney General that the Credit Mobilier Company does not intend to give up its books to the United States, but will offer them for inspection.

The Eight Hour Question.

A conference of the committees of employers and journeymen carpenters was held last evening, but it is understood that no settlement was arrived at on the eight hour question. A final meeting takes place next Thursday. The gas men are to meet next Monday. If the companies then refuse to return to the eight hour system and place additional men at work, a strike will take place on the Monday following.

The boss plasterers of Brooklyn last evening demanded four dollars and a half for eight hours work. A refusal will result in a strike.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

Receipts at all ports for the week, 858,747 bales; same week last year, 40,695; receipts to date, 2,00,377; last year, 2,446,516. Exports for week, 44,791; last year, 56,987; total exports to date, 1,788,790; last year, 1,936,674. Stock at all ports, 539,668; last year, 428,290; stock at interior towns 108,249; last year, 71,074; stock at Liverpool, 592,000; last year, 684,000. American afloat for Great Britain, 299,000; last year, 226,000.

Stokes' Case.

Dos Passos, counsel for Stokes, made an application to Judge Brady to-day, to amend the judgment record of Stokes' first trial by inserting the facts of the absence of Judge and prisoner during a portion of the trial and the affidavits used on the motion for a new trial. The decision was reserved.

The Bank of England Forger.

It is reported the counsel for MacDonnell, the Bank of England forger, will apply for a writ of *habeas corpus* on the ground that Commissioner Gutham is not authorized to sit on extradition cases, and that the charge of conspiracy is not covered by the extradition treaty.

Mortgaging Property to Cover a Speculation.

Stockwell has been obliged to mortgage over a million dollars' worth of the property of the Howe Sewing Machine Company to the Pacific Mail Company, to cover his late speculation.

George Francis Train.

Judge Brady to-day decided to admit George Francis Train in $1,000 bail, but the prisoner declined to furnish it.

THE GALLOWS.

Thomas Smith Hanged at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 28.—Thos Smith, a negro, was hung to-day for killing Joseph Braden in May, 1871, twelve miles below the city. He persisted in asserting his innocence, even in prayers on the scaffold, until told to take the stand under the trap, when he gave way and confessed his guilt. The execution took place on the open commons south of the city. Probably 7,000 people were present. The neck was dislocated by a fall of thirty inches. He did not struggle much, and convulsive movements ceased in four minutes. Death ensued in six minutes, and the body was cut down at the end of twenty minutes. The tongue did not protrude beyond the teeth. Smith was a desperate character, and the murder was cold-blooded, and for robbery, though the murderer got but a small amount. The murdered man's widow was at the execution in a carriage and witnessed the entire scene. Smith labored under high excitement on the scaffold, prayed incoherently, and at the last begged for a little more time. He had made many confessions in regard to different persons connected with the trial, all of which he retracted. This was the first execution here for three years.

BOSTON.

The Tyranny of Strikers Not to be Tolerated.

BOSTON, March 28.—In the case of Timothy Hygan, one of the striking horseshoers, for threatening and assaulting Peter Pilkington for going to work in the Horseshoe Railroad Company's shops, Judge Farmenter to-day decided that the offence came within the statute in relation to compelling persons to do or refrain from their will by threats, the punishment for which is imprisonment in the State prison not exceeding ten years, or by fine not exceeding $5,000, or by both imprisonment and fine. In reviewing the matter, Judge Hoar said: "What is alleged and proved in this case are peculiarly offensive to the free principles which prevail in this country, and if such practices could enjoy impunity, they would tend to establish tyranny by irresponsible persons over labor and merchant, and business, which would be extremely injurious to both.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—A $50,000 fire occurred in Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, on Friday.

—Geo. Bryan, a negro, was hanged by a mob at Chillicothe, Mo., on Wednesday night, for committing a rape on Miss Fiske, a highly respectable young white woman, living about twenty miles from that place.

—A London special says that the Grand National Steeple Chase near Liverpool, on Thursday, was won by Mr. Machell's "Disturbance." The favorite horse, "Footman," fell at one of the jumps and broke his neck.

—The house of Joseph Swain, at Gilford village, N. H., was burned on Friday morning. Mrs. Swain, eighty-two years old, and a cripple, was carried out by her daughter and son, but she survived three hours. Mr. Swain was severely burned in trying to save her.

—Advices from Frankfort, Ky., give notice of the veto, by the Governor, of the recent act of the Legislature amending the charter of the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad so as to allow counties along its line to vote money to purchase the right of way and erect depots.

—Foreign papers announce the death, recently, in London, of Lady Shelly; also of Duke De Colacastle, brother of Oscar II., of Sweden. The death is announced, also, of Major General Patrick Yule, of the English Royal Engineers, who served in the Canadian war of 1812.

—A St Paul (Minn.) dispatch says that Marcellus Glazier and Silas Conner, employed in a mill on Hennepin Island, were precipitated from a scaffold some twenty feet by the giving way of the breaking of a plank. The former was instantly killed, but Conner will probably recover.

—A Baltimore special says that the action of Bishop Foster in assigning the Rev. Dasstell to the pastorate of the Madison Avenue M. E. church, instead of appointing Rev. Hatfield, of Chicago, who was desired by the congregation, causes great indignation, and may lead to trouble.

—An insane American appeared at the lodge gate, Windsor Castle, England, on Thursday, and demanded to see the Queen, alleging that she was his mother. He was arrested, and upon being brought before the examination in the lunatic house, he promised to return to the United States.

—Gen. Fremont thinks he has had injustice done him in Paris. In reading the testimony he found that many witnesses had perjured themselves in the last trial. He is undecided what to do. He may hereafter go to Paris and have the case re-opened and tried on its merits.

—On Thursday, in Loraine, Adams county, Illinois, Mrs. Annie Adair was arrested on the charge of having poisoned her husband, who died suddenly in January last, with whom she had lived unhappily. The body of Mr. Adair has been exhumed, and his stomach will be examined by a chemist.

—There is intense excitement in Springfield, Illinois, over the sudden and mysterious death of a woman named Kate Francis, there being suspicion that she was murdered by one Lutrix, who passed the night of the day before her death with her, and who is believed to have been her husband. Lutrix has been arrested.

—A dispatch announces the arrest in Montreal of a man named Morrison, a former porter of the Matthon House in Chicago, who is charged with having stolen a satchel with five thousand dollars worth of jewelry from an agent of Elous & Co., of Newark, New Jersey, a few weeks since. The jewelry was not recovered, however.

HOME NEWS.

Moving Day.

Any of our subscribers who change their residence will please leave notice of their new number and street at this office, or with the carrier, in order that the paper may be correctly delivered.

An Old Man's Sudden Demise.

Coroner West held an inquest yesterday on the body of Alexander Murphy, who was found dead at his boarding house, No. 1 on the Diamond. The deceased, though having a wife and family living in the city, had not co-habited with them for twenty-two years. He had been in feeble health for some time, and had retired to a lounge in the sitting room, where he was found dead yesterday morning. He died from infirmity and old age. A verdict was rendered in accordance. The deceased was aged seventy-four years.

The End of the Lecture Season.

The Library course of lectures closed fittingly last evening, with a lecture from Daniel Dougherty on "Oratory." The house was crowded in every part, the attraction being very great as besides the talented lecturer, the Great Western Band discoursed sweet music for over an hour, and a gave and very choice and select programme. This part of the entertainment was immensely relished by the young audience. Mr. Dougherty was in good voice and gave one of his most telling and effective lectures on the subject of orators and oratory.

A Mysterious Shooting Case.

Yesterday morning, about eight o'clock, Mrs. Patterson, the mother of the Mayor's clerk, was shot in the arm in a very mysterious manner, while at her house, No 194 Wylie avenue. At the hour named Mrs. Patterson was about the kitchen stove, preparing breakfast, when she heard the report of a pistol, and simultaneously felt a stinging pain in her arm. The shock and pain caused the old lady to fall, and some of the family assisted her to her bed. A physician was summoned, and upon examination a pistol ball was found in her arm, near the shoulder. The wound was not serious, and the ball was easily extracted. A hole through the window showed the direction the ball had come from, but who fired the shot is a profound mystery.

A Great Conflagration.

Some of these days a great conflagration will enlighten the minds of many who are now balking as to the necessity of securing their property from the ravages of fire by procuring a first class fire proof safe, and then when these unlucky merchants have been called to consider the matter they will regret they did not act like their wiser neighbors and secure themselves from loss by purchasing one of Hall's Patent Fire Proof Safes. It is not too late yet for some who are hesitating to secure themselves, as there is a fine lot of these unrivaled safes at the Pittsburgh headquarters, No. 93 Fourth street. We will say nothing additional to what has been heretofore said in full endorsement of these safes, but that it is unnecessary, as they have proven themselves in hundreds of fires and are universally recognized as *perfectly* fire proof.

"Out of This Cold World."

John Muldoon was yesterday sentenced by Mayor Blackmore to the Work House for six months, on complaint of his wife, who stated that he furnished no support to his family and abused them, whether under the influence of liquor or not. Yesterday afternoon John waited to quit work, "washed up," and, with this end in view, he took from about his waist a belt, which he fixed "nice" Foster about his neck, and forthwith proceeded on his journey to eternity. However, he was stopped in his mid career, for Officer John Robertson, who happened to go through the lock-up shortly after, found him very near gone, his having turned black in the face, and his tongue was hanging out of his mouth considerably. He was immediately cut down and restoratives applied. When he again came to, he regretted the part he had taken, and said he preferred six months to the Work House, to ten minutes hanging.

An Incident in City Life.

Yesterday afternoon two little girls, aged respectively ten and eleven years, were placed in the lock-up by order of Mayor Bickmore, who supposed from their actions (which were rather suspicious) that they had ran away from home. A little investigation, however, revealed the fact that the children belonged to Brownstown; that they had come over on the Side ferry, and after through the "City of Sorrowness," who offered the youngest of the two a good home if she would come with her. The youngest girl stated that her father was a poor laborer, and that she thought if she could get work it would help the family, as her mother had a "wee" baby sick with fever. The child was very intelligent, and felt very bad to think she was locked up, and wept as though her heart would break. The other girl, who was the ringleader, said they simply came over as company to the other little girl; that the woman forced them over, and told them fabulous tales of wealth they could make. It seemed very much out of place to have these children in a cell, and after a good lecture to both drunkards of the very lowest class were confined, and who used the vilest language imaginable. Their mother came after them last evening, when the Mayor sent them home with a reprimand.

A Street Car on the Rampage.

Yesterday morning about nine o'clock, car No. 3, on the Wylie Street Passenger Railway, came down the steep grade towards the Court House, in a style about equal to that of a runaway locomotive, guided by a crazy engineer. The tracks which were [illegible] no use whatever, [illegible] loaded with passengers, [illegible] momentum extremely [illegible] and dangerous to [illegible]. When [illegible] thirty miles an hour [illegible] encountered a wagon [illegible] a considerable [illegible] cart and its mule [illegible] the gutter. The [illegible] were entertained [illegible] Hobbs, life insurance [illegible] kindred [illegible] load of flour, [illegible] and whitening [illegible] neighborhood [illegible] silver slightly [illegible] the passengers [illegible] and the wagon [illegible]

COLLEGE.

Contest Next [illegible]burgh Female [illegible] parents having [illegible]nce send them [illegible] arranged in [illegible]benefit of a full [illegible] course or [illegible] for any of the ornamental branches. The College is so well and widely known as to stand in need commendation from us. In buildings, faculty, patronage, and all the facilities for acquiring a thorough, solid and ornamental education, it stands without a peer in Pennsylvania, and justly ranks among the leading schools for ladies in the United States.

Next Friday evening the "Essay Contest," an entertainment that has always been looked upon by pupils and friends as one of the most pleasant features of college life, will come off in the College Chapel. Tickets for the entertainment may be had at the College, and should be procured at once, as no one will be admitted without.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Personal and Otherwise.

THE Pittsburgh Conference of the African M. E. Church will be held at Uniontown, Pa., April 16th, Bishop Payne presiding.

REV GEO. K. ORMOND will preach in the U. P. Church, in Temperanceville, on to-morrow, the 30th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

SOME of the M. E. ministers appointed by the recent conference to city charges will occupy their pulpits to-morrow morning.

BISHOP KEARGOT, whom we reported last Saturday as out of danger, we are happy to know, has had no relapse, and is rapidly recovering his strength.

THE first quarterly meeting for Trinity M. E. Church, this city, will be held to-morrow, when the Rev. Dr. Hiram Miller will preach morning and evening.

THERE will be preaching in the Central U. P. church, Allegheny, to-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by the pastor. Communion services will take place in this church on the second Sabbath of April.

IT is rumored that the Rev. James Prestly, who recently united with the Presbyterian church is to be "called" to the pastorate of the Central Presbyterian church of this city, formerly Rev. Dr. Jacobus.

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HOME NEWS.

Moving Day.

Any of our subscribers who change their residence will please leave notice of their new number and street at this office, or with the carrier, in order that the paper may be correctly delivered.

An Old Man's Sudden Demise.

Coroner West held an inquest yesterday on the body of Alexander Murphy, who was found dead at his boarding house, No. 1 on the Diamond. The deceased, though having a wife and family living in the city, had not co-habited with them for twenty-two years. He had been in feeble health for some time, and had retired to a lounge in the sitting room, where he was found dead yesterday morning. He died from infirmity and old age. A verdict was rendered in accordance. The deceased was aged seventy-four years.

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AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Personal and Otherwise.

THE Pittsburgh Conference of the African M. E. Church will be held at Uniontown, Pa., April 16th, Bishop Payne presiding.

REV GEO. K. ORMOND will preach in the U. P. Church, in Temperanceville, on to-morrow, the 30th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

SOME of the M. E. ministers appointed by the recent conference to city charges will occupy their pulpits to-morrow morning.

BISHOP KEARGOT, whom we reported last Saturday as out of danger, we are happy to know, has had no relapse, and is rapidly recovering his strength.

THE first quarterly meeting for Trinity M. E. Church, this city, will be held to-morrow, when the Rev. Dr. Hiram Miller will preach morning and evening.

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THE UNSOLVED PROBLEM.

The Citizens of Fallston Protesting Against Chinese Cheap Labor—The Campaign Against the Coolies to be Carried on Systematically—Organizing a Labor League.

The melodious chimes of the bell on the Fallston school house last evening announced to the inhabitants of that borough and the country round about, the meeting of citizens in opposition to Chinese cheap labor. The workingmen filed in singly and in squads, until the pine benches were crowded with honest, though indignant looking men, who seemed firmly determined to take some active and efficient method of remedying the evil complained of.

At a few moments before eight o'clock the meeting was organized by calling Mr. H. E. Smith to the chair, and electing Mr. J. P. Couch dead yesterday morning. He died from infirmity and old age. A verdict was rendered in accordance. The deceased was aged seventy-four years.

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